



VOL. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER, 1890.

NO. 9.

## HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

If your skin is Sallow or Sunburned or Freckled, use—**MRS. GRAHAM'S FACE BLEACH**—which removes all blemishes from the Skin, and leaves the complexion clear and white, and the skin fresh and smooth and soft. From two to three bottles are usually necessary for a cure. If your druggist has it not in stock get him to order it for you. Price \$1.50 or 3 bottles for \$4. It is perfectly harmless and always effective.

If you would have a brilliantly beautiful complexion, which imitates Nature exactly, when Nature has done her best, use—**MRS. GRAHAM'S EUGENIE ENAMEL** and her **ROSE BLOOM**—The Enamel gives a pearly delicate whiteness to the skin, and shows no trace of powder. Your most intimate friend could not detect its presence on your face, yet the effect is beautiful and lasting. It remains on all day or until washed off, and perspiration or dust may be wiped from the face without marring the delicate beauty of this charming cosmetic. For giving a natural rosy tint to the cheeks and lips the Rose Bloom is perfection. It is a harmless liquid and remains on all day, and is as pleasing and perfect in its effects as the Enamel. Price of each, \$1; \$2 for the two. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not keep it in stock.

### Mrs. Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream

protects the skin from the effects of sun and wind, renders it soft and smooth and of velvety texture. It cleanses the pores and keeps the skin always in healthy condition. No face upon which this Cream is regularly used will ever acquire blackheads, freckles, sallowness or sunburn. It should be used by young and old. Many gentlemen find it invaluable as a protection to the skin when out fishing, hunting or driving. It is neither greasy nor clammy nor sticky and contains only the purest of the Cucumber Juice, Elder Flower Water and the Milk of Almond Nuts. It never becomes rancid, and is a toilet necessity for every lady. Price \$1. Every druggist sells it.



If you have pimples or blackheads or both

### Mrs. Graham's Acne Cure

is an absolute and unfailing remedy. She has never yet met with a case, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which this treatment could not cure. And there is no ailment so unsightly as a pimpled face, or one covered with those ugly blackheads. Order this treatment from your druggist or from Mrs. Graham direct. Price, complete, \$3.50

Mrs. Graham, at her large establishment, at 103 Post Street, San Francisco, treats ladies for all blemishes or defects of face or figure. Ladies may be treated by correspondence as well.

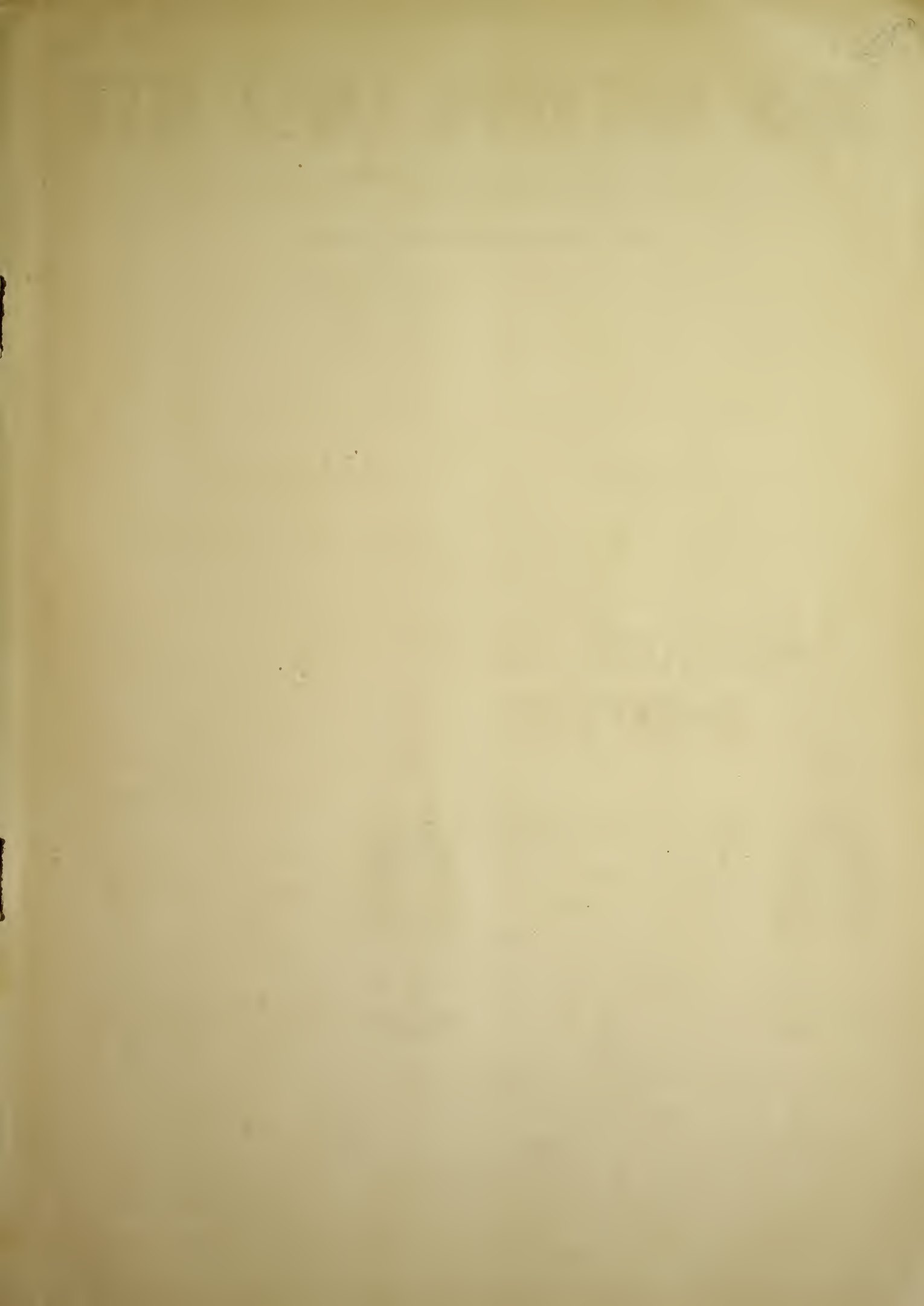
Send Stamp for her little book, "How to be Beautiful." Address,

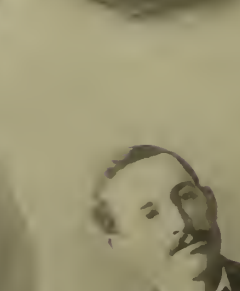
**MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM,**  
"BEAUTY DOCTOR"

103 POST STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.







John H. Grady.  
 Charles L. Tilden.  
 Robert M. Fitzgerald.  
 H. G. W. Dinkelspiel.

Charles H. Garoutte  
 James I. Boland.  
 Henry Lunstedt.  
 Fred. H. Greely

Charles W. Decker  
 David E. Morgan.  
 Frank D. Ryan.  
 William H. Thornley.

Albert F. Jones.  
 Henry S. Martin.  
 W. Walter Greer.  
 John T. Greany.

Jo D. Sproul.  
 William H. Miller.  
 Eugene J. Gregory  
 Marcellus A. Dorn.

NATIVE SONS' GRAND OFFICERS.



**CALIFORNIA.**

**The Story of its Discovery, Settlement and Growth.**

The discovery of California was directly the result of a belief entertained in the early part of the sixteenth century that there was a direct passage from the Atlantic to the Indian seas. This highway was looked for by Columbus and other navigators; and when Hernando Cortez landed in Vera Cruz in April, 1519, he was convinced that he had reached Asia. It was his intention to definitely settle the matter by following the coast round to India. It was this resolution, which, in succeeding years resulted in the discovery of California.

Cortez founded the town of Zacatula, about 180 miles north of Acapulco, in Mexico, where he built a fleet and a few years later, in 1532, sent out the ships in search of lands then unknown to the old travelers. The voyage was a disastrous one, and in 1533 he sent out two ships in search of the missing vessels. These ships were under the command of Hernando Grijalva and Diego Becerra de Mendoza, the latter a cousin of Cortez. Grijalva soon gave up the search in despair and returned to Zacatula. Mendoza, however, was murdered by his ship's crew, headed by Fortuno Jimenez, a pilot, and the mutineers followed the coast northward until a beautiful bay, since called La Paz, was reached. This lies on the western side of the Gulf of California, about 100 miles north of Cape St. Lucas. Jimenez and nearly all of his crew were here murdered by Indians, and the leader of the mutineers was not aware at the time of his tragic death that he enjoyed the proud distinction of being the discoverer of California.

Cortez landed at Santa Cruz, then known as Jimenez bay, May 3, 1535, but owing to the hostility of the Indians he was com-

pelled, a year later, to abandon his possessions. In 1539, he dispatched Captain Francisco de Ulloa to the gulf, which he explored nearly to the mouth of the Colorado, and then rounding the point sailed up the outer coast to Cedros islands. It was Ulloa who, on this voyage, applied the name of California to the peninsula; the source of the christening being an old romance by Ordonez de Montalvo, a great favorite among the Spanish, from 1510 to 1526, in which he describes an "Island of California on the right hand of the Indies very near the Terrestrial Paradise," peopled with black women, griffins and other creatures of the author's imagination. While there is no historical proof of the application of this name, the coincidence is so striking, that authorities generally agree that the title, California, was derived from this source.

The honor of first sighting New or Upper California was reserved to Juan Roderigues Cabrillo, one of the pilots of Cortez, who, in 1542, under instructions from the then Viceroy of Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, sailed from the port of Navidad, in Mexico, on an expedition of discovery of the coast toward the north. He anchored in San Diego bay, to which he gave the name of San Miguel, and in October 1542, visited the Santa Catalina island. After touching at the Indian town of Xuca, in the vicinity of what is now known as San Buenaventura, Cabrillo pushed his way northward until he reached Monterey bay, where the brave navigator died a short time after. He was succeeded by Bartolome Ferrello, a Levantine pilot, who kept on northward until he reached the region between Humboldt and Trinidad bays after which he turned south again.

For thirty-five years after Cabrillo's voyage of discovery, no further efforts were made to penetrate the mysteries of the upper sea-coasts. In 1577, Captain Drake started on his great buccaneering expedition along the Spanish main, and in 1579 he determined to make for England by way of the cape of



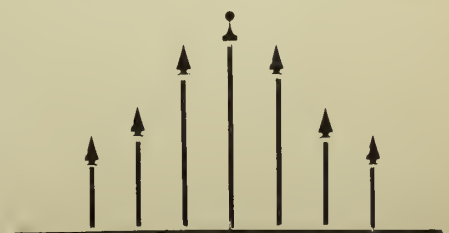
**DR. O. F. WESTPHAL**

**DENTIST.**

**935 MARKET STREET,**

**Keane Bros Building, Rooms 3 and 8.**

**Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.**



Good Hope. Contrary winds blew his ship northward, but finding himself in the arctic latitudes, he headed south again until he reached the latitude of 38 degrees, where he discovered a country which, from its white cliffs, he called New Albion. Here he found a bay in which he anchored, and formally took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Some diversity of opinion exists as to the identity of Drake's anchorage, some assuming that he reefed sails in Bodega bay, others that he stopped in the waters now bearing his name, and others still that he had reached the bay of San Francisco. It is the general inference, however, that Drake anchored in the bay that now bears his name and did not discover that of San Francisco.

Several years after Drake's visit, voyages were made by Francisco Gali, Carmenon and Sebastian Viscaino. Neither of these voyagers accomplished much more than their predecessors, and between the years 1615 and 1668 eight separate and fruitless efforts to make further discoveries were advanced. The glaring accounts of these explorers excited the public mind for many years, there were visions of a magnificent country, golden sands and pearls of great price, but gradually the adventurous spirit of the conquering Spaniards faded away, and for more than a hundred years there is a blank in the annals of California.

The second era in the history of California is marked by the Jesuit regime inaugurated by the Spanish Court at Madrid, in 1677, when it was decided that the survey, conquest and settlement of the new country should be undertaken afresh. The instructions were sent to Enrique de Rivera, then Viceroy of New Spain, as well as Archbishop of Mexico, and the enterprise fell to Admiral Don Isidro Otondo. The scheme was that the undertaking should be conducted at the cost of the crown, which was to supply Otondo with a body of evangelizing priests and a sufficient number of soldiers to protect the missionaries. The spiritual government of the expedition was conferred on the Jesuits, then the most powerful priestly organization in Mexico, with Father Eusebio Francisco Kuhn—a German by birth and called by the Spaniards Kino—at their head. The party left Chacala in May, 1683, and sailed up the gulf landing at various Indian towns on the peninsula, and preaching the gospel to the heathens. In later years, when the Spanish crown discontinued its labors, Kuhn associated himself with Fathers Salvatierra, Picolo and Ugarte, and these pioneers of Christianity and civilization, filled with a pious zeal which urged them on against every obstacle—the unwillingness of their own society, the indifference and backwardness of the court, the delay of officials, the poverty of their own means and the fewness of their coadjutors, pursued their labors to a glorious end. In 1691, Kuhn and Salvatierra reached the modern Arizona line, and later on they explored the country as far as the Gila. In succeeding years the Jesuits began to lose their influence. A very bitter feeling grew up

against them, they became involved in vexatious controversies with the authorities, settlers and miners began to advocate secularization, hatred to the priests was assiduously fomented and in 1766, Charles III summarily put an end to all the quarrelling by an ordinance for the instant and general expulsion of the Jesuits from all the Spanish dominions. Early in 1768, the decree went into effect, and California was again deserted save by the savage tribes which had peopled it from remote ages.

Following the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1767, the Franciscan friars were instructed to take possession of the missions in peninsular California, and also to establish new missions which should protect the country further north against seizure by the English or French. The convent of San Fernando, the principal establishment of the Franciscan monks in New Spain was given charge of the work, and the head of the convent selected Junipero Serra as the head of the proposed establishments. In 1768, Serra, with fifteen friars, arrived in Lower California, and San Diego—the San Miguel of Cabrillo—having been decided on as the objective point, two expeditions by land and two by sea were sent out for that place. After enduring severe hardships through privations and disease, the expeditions arrived at that place, and on July 11, 1769, the mission of San Diego was founded. Three days later Captain Portala—who afterward became first Governor of the territory—set out in company with Friars Crespi and Gomez, forty-five other whites and some Indians, with the view of occupying Monterey. The object of this expedition was not accomplished, but it resulted in the discovery of the bay of San Francisco, and on January 24, 1770, a second attempt to find Monterey was made. On June 3d, the mission of San Carlos and the presidio or fort of Monterey was founded, and a formal declaration was made that possession had been taken of the country in the name of the King of Spain.

These events were the subject for hearty congratulations and prayers in Mexico, and immediate and liberal provision was made for the establishment of other missions. The mission of San Antonio was founded at the foot of the Santa Lucia mountains, July 14, 1771; that of San Gabriel, on the river of the same name, in August, 1771; and that of San Luis Obispo, in September, 1772. Four years later, in 1776, the missions of San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco were founded. Subsequently the following missions were founded: Santa Clara, 1777; Santa Benaventura, 1782; Santa Barbara, 1786; Concepcion, 1782; Soledad, 1791; Santa Cruz, 1794; San Fernando, 1797; San Miguel, 1797; San Juan, 1797; San Jose, 1797; and San Luis Rey, 1798, those of Solano, San Rafael and Santa Inez being built in the present century.

The division of the Californias into two distinct provinces, was projected in 1796, but it was not effected until 1804, when a royal order from Spain, in which the official names of the new provinces were fixed as Antigua and Nueva California, was received.

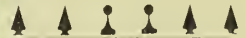
The fixing of the boundaries was left to the Franciscans, and Arrillaga was made Political and Military Governor of Nueva California, at a salary of \$4,000 a year. The first years of his term were devoted to interior explorations, during which the river San Joaquin was named, and the Tulare, Mariposa, Kings', Merced and Tuolumne were visited. The decade 1811-20, was characterized by a period of strife growing out of a revolution by which the colonies sought to throw off the yoke of Spain. On July 21, 1814, Colonel Don Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga died at Soledad Mission at the age of 64 years. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Pablo Vicente de Solá. It was during his term that the first invasion of a foreign foe, led by Captain Hippolyte Bouchard, commonly known as 'the pirate Buchar,' occurred. Solá made great preparations to receive the visitor, and on November 20, 1818, a sentinel on Point Pinos, reported that Bouchard's vessels were approaching Monterey. A few hours later two large vessels anchored in the bay and began firing upon Solá's forces which lined the shore. Nine boats crowded with 400 men effected a landing, and seeing the hopelessness of resistance, Solá spiked his guns, burnt his powder, and retreated to the Rancho del Rey, fifteen miles distant, where Salinas City now stands. The insurgents killed all the cattle they could find, looted the stores, burst the guns and set the fort and presidio on fire. Leaving Monterey, Bouchard sailed down to the Santa Barbara channel, where he plundered the buildings of the Refugio ranch, killed the cattle and carried away some of the prisoners. On December 6th, he stopped at Santa Barbara briefly, exchanged some prisoners, and then sailed away and out of the history of California.

In February, 1821, Iturbide, proclaimed the independence of Mexico. This erstwhile valiant royalist became regent of Mexico in September of that year. This information reaching Solá's ears, he immediately called the commandants of the four presidios to a junta at Monterey, together with Father Payras as representative of the missions and neophytes. The junta met April 9th, and it was resolved to acquiesce in the Regency, to obey the new government, to recognize the dependence of California on the Mexican empire only and to take the prescribed oath. Iturbide followed up his past successes by proclaiming himself Emperor of Mexico and California under the title of Augustus I, and sent a commissioner to California to learn the feelings of the people, to obtain an oath of allegiance, to raise the new national flag and, in general, to superintend the charge of affairs. This commissioner was Fernandez de San Vicente, a canon of the Durango Cathedral. He went to Monterey on September 26th, obtained the oath of allegiance, and on November 9, 1822, organized the first Legislature of California, presided over by Governor Solá, and of which Francisco de Haro was secretary. Solá was chosen as Deputy to the Mexican congress, and Captain Luis Arguello was elected to the office of acting Governor. Two days

# SPECIAL *The Caligraph* NO. 3.

From the New York "Short-hand Review," June, 1890.

**SOME NEW WRITING MACHINES**—We give, on this page, an illustration of the No. 3 Caligraph, the latest production of the American Writing Machine Co., of Hartford, Conn., and one which is certainly entitled to take its stand "at the head" with its predecessors of the same origin. We predict for this machine an immense popularity. The machine has seventy-eight characters, giving complete sets of capitals and lower case letters with the numerals, the characters—\$, &, c, —, @, %, —, and the punctuation marks. It combines all the recent improvements with the good points of the former machines. It has six more keys than on the regular No. 2 Caligraph, a new ribbon feed, and two interchangeable platens, besides other good features; and we believe it is unsurpassed by any other typewriter now on the market. A No. 3 wide carriage has also been introduced by the above company, together with *extra wide* carriage machines, accommodating paper seventeen inches in width, and the length of writing line to correspond. We advise all intending purchasers to examine these new machines.



**Chas. E. Naylor,**  
General Agent,  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Type Writing  
Stationery,  
Furniture and  
other Supplies.  
725 Market Street,

HISTORY BUILDING.  
Bet. 3d and 4th, South Side.

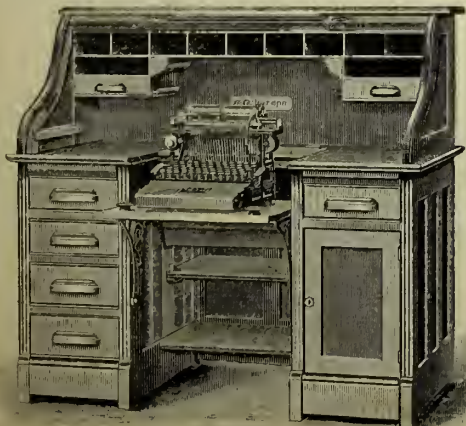
All Visitors to the  
City

are cordially invited to  
call and examine our  
stock and make free use of  
our machines in writing  
their correspondence.



## Superior Advantages of the Caligraph Summarized.

**EASIEST, STEADIEST, and LEAST** key depression in writing. Level key-board. Separate key for each character, and no "shift." Avoiding injurious striking with ends of fingers, as in deep and hard touch machines. Printing on flat surface instead of round. Equalized leverage from keys to type, combining least wear and strain. Most perfect paper carriage, only seven ounce lifting weight, moves steadily. No oscillation in rapid work. Patent adjustable type bars of uniform length, giving durability, manifold power, and even impression of type. Writes on paper from one inch wide and upwards. Operated most rapidly, and with least fatigue and noise. **LEAST COMPLICATED.** Most portable. Malleable instead of cast-iron frame. Unsurpassed workmanship. Made by the American Writing Machine Co., Hartford, Conn., in the most perfectly equipped factory in the world. No old machines rebuilt and sold as new.



FOR EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF  
OFFICE LABOR-**SAVING** DEVICES

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

**CHAS. E. NAYLOR,**

725 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco,

California.

after Sola's departure for Mexico, Arguello assumed the cares of government on November 20th, at Monterey.

The Iturbidean dynasty was fated to come to an inglorious end, and in March, 1823, he was forced to abdicate and banished from the country. One of his last official acts was to appoint a Governor to succeed Sola, choosing for the position Captain Bonifacio de Tosta. He held office but a short time, and the only official act he performed was the collection of money at Guadalajara, on salary account. Then came the death of Iturbide on July 19, 1824, and the formation of the Mexican Republic, the constitution of which formed New Spain, Yucatan, the Internal Provinces of the East and West and the Californias into a federation of nineteen states and four territories. The executive power was vested in a President and Vice-President, and the legislative in a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The states were recognized as free, independent and sovereign, and the territories of which Alta California was one and Baja California was another, were to be administered by a Governor appointed by the President and a Legislature to be elected by the people. From this time forward, therefore, California was no longer a royal nor an imperial province, but a republican territory.

The period between 1823 and 1836, was full of change, unrest, disaffection and revolts in the territory of the young republic. In 1825, Victoria, President of the Mexican Republic, decided not to confirm Arguello in office, and in February, 1825, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Jose Maria de Echeandia, Governor of both Californias. Echeandia met Arguello at San Diego, October 31, 1825, and received the government at his hands. Arguello resumed his former office of commandante of San Francisco from which office he was removed in 1829, owing to his dissipated habits. He died March 27, 1830, at the age of 46.

It was during Echeandia's administration, about June, 1827, that the first Americans reached California overland. This was a small company of hunters and trappers under the command of Captain Jedediah S. Smith. The party were treated with signal cruelty by Echeandia and banished from the country. Following this event came the insurrection headed by Herrera and Solis, two appointees of the government, on the night of November 12, 1829. The insurgents were arrested and sent to Mexico, where in a short time they were set at liberty. Then came a revolt of the San Jose and Santa Clara Indians; the rise of Santa Anna in Mexico; the successive appointments as Governor of Manuel Victoria, Jose Figuero, who founded the village of Yerba Buena, Colonel Gutierrez and Colonel Mariano Chico. Then, just prior to the American conquest of California, came on November 6, 1836, the revolution of Alvarado, which ended in placing him in the Governor's seat and which put his uncle, Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, in military command of the State. The State was divided into two cantons and

and an independent system of government was adopted.

The influx of Americans into California caused the Mexican government some anxiety, and in 1840, Alvarado was ordered to take a census—the first ever taken within the boundaries of the State. It was found that there were 148 foreigners scattered about over the various missions not including hundreds of others, who had settled without permission. In his report, Alvarado stated that the condition of California was helpless and that Americans were literally pouring into the country. No sooner did Santa Anna, who was once more in power, hear of this, than he appointed a new Governor in the person of a brigadier-general of the Mexican Army named Jose Manuel Michelorena, who assumed office at Los Angeles, December 3, 1842.

A few weeks prior to this event, Commodore Jones, in command of the American squadron, then stationed at Callao, receiving erroneous information that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, repaired to Monterey in the frigate United States, and took possession of the town in the name of the American republic on October 19, 1842. Subsequently ascertaining that there was no war, he drew down the American flag with many apologies, and went on board his frigate with his marines. This incident exasperated the Mexican authorities, and in 1843, an order for the complete expulsion of Americans was issued. This resulted in the formation of two factions—Governor Michelorena and J. A. Sutter, of Sacramento, on one side, and Alvarado, Pico and Castro on the other. Each party gathered together their adherents, the opposing forces met on the plains of Cahuengo, near San Fernando, February 15, 1845. Scarcely had the battle begun, when it was ended, by Michelorena's capitulation, and Pico—the last of the Mexican Governors—was once more placed at the head of affairs, February 22, 1845.

In May, 1845, a United States expedition of a scientific character for the Pacific Coast was organized, and John Charles Fremont, an officer of the United States Topographical Engineers placed at its head. The expedition, which numbered sixty-two men reached California in January, 1846. Fremont met Castro at Monterey, and explained the objects of the expedition to that commander, to which the latter did not apparently object. In March, however, Castro wrote Fremont that he would have to leave the country, but instead of following this advice Fremont moved to a ridge of the Gabilan mountains, back of San Juan Capistrano, threw up a breastwork of logs and defiantly waved the Stars and Stripes over the fortifications. Castro gathered his men, numbering 200, and prepared to assault the intrepid commander. The latter withdrew, however, and marched off toward Sonoma. Castro did not attempt to pursue, but issued his proclamation of March 13th, in which he declared Fremont and party a band of highwaymen.

The first event of importance to the Americans in California was the capture on

June 14, 1846, of the military post of Sonoma, commanded by Miriano Vallejo. Fremont had just been informed of the hostilities between Mexico and the United States, and of the determination of the United States authorities to capture California. After several consultations with Fremont, William B. Ide and Ezekiel Merritt, two American settlers with a number of men captured the post without a struggle, with eighteen prisoners, nine brass cannon, 250 muskets and public property of the value of \$1200. Two days later, a piece of coarse white cotton cloth, about two yards long and a yard wide was procured, and along the lower edge of it was sewed a narrow strip of red woolen stuff, cut from a worn-out undershirt of one of the men. To this was painted a single star, and next it, a figure of a grizzly bear. Beneath the whole was painted the inscription, "California Republic." As soon as it was completed it was run up amid the shouts of the Americans assembled, in place of the Mexican colors. This took place June 14, 1846, and such were the origin, composition and raising of the Bear Flag of California.

On May 13, 1846, the United States government declared war with Mexico. About this time Fremont had joined forces with the Bear Flag men, and was arrayed before the forces of Castro, near San Rafael, where a conflict ensued, and a number of Americans were killed. Commodore John D. Sloat, on board the Savannah, then lying at Mazatlan, was instructed to seize what ports of Alta California he could, and he at once set out upon his mission. He reached Monterey, July 2d, and five days later, on July 7, 1846, he demanded its surrender. There was no opposition, the Mexican colors were hauled down from over the custom house, and the American flag hoisted in its place. With that act and from that moment, the Mexican government in California ceased and the sovereignty of the country passed to the United States. Four days later the American flag waved triumphantly at San Francisco, and throughout the country north of the bay and it was everywhere hailed with unfeigned satisfaction.

It is unnecessary to relate here the incidents that transpired in California during the Mexican war. The acts of Kearny, Johnston, Stockton and Fremont, during this campaign were characterized by valor and patriotism, and on May 31, 1847, Colonel Richard B. Mason, assumed the functions of Governor of California.

The old missions had been gradually expurgated and the only question was as to the power of the new administration to make land grants, the missions having been previously disposed of by the Mexican government. Mason not only refrained from making any grants, but insisted that titles and possessory rights should remain, as far as practicable, as they were on July 7, 1847. In the meantime the country was fast filling up with emigrants who crossed the continent with teams, surrounded by constant dangers, particularly in crossing the Sierra mountains during the winter months. The most tragic affair in the history of immigra-



## A Boon to Humanity

is the commendation that has been given to my improved method of restoring teeth by the Bridge System.

## Stuffing the Mouth

with bulky, ill-shaped and unnatural plates with all their attendant evils and inconveniences is no longer necessary.

## With Old and Worn

down roots, the most delicate work may be done. Most dentists sacrifice them, but with my improved system, caps or bridges of gold or porcelain, are inserted so skillfully as to defy detection.

## A Few Virtues

that may be cited, among the many possessed by my new method of handling roots, are the complete restoration of the facial expression, and the full comfort and usefulness that lie in the possession of a good set of natural teeth.

## All the Bridges

which I make are immovable, and when once inserted, remain permanently and are cleansed while in the mouth, the same as natural organs. This prevents the accumulation of foreign substances as is the case with plates and insures for the wearer a sweet breath, and frees the mouth of all obstructions.

## My Methods are Original

and are the result of my own investigations, all my methods and devices being covered by letters patent, and are practiced only in my office. I also perform all other operations in dentistry, fine gold fillings being a specialty. Gold, platina, continuous gum and vulcanite plates inserted. The extraction of teeth, when necessary, is painlessly performed by the use of my harmless anaesthetic ENTROZONE. It is safe, reliable and sure.

# DR. E. F. DENTLER,

PARLORS, 935 MARKET STREET,

Over Keane Bros. Reception Room No. 9.

tion to this State was the sad experience of a company of Illinois immigrants, called the Donner party, numbering 80 persons. On October 31, 1845, they reached the eastern slope of the Sierras and owing to a lack of provisions, were compelled to push forward, regardless of the falling snow which threatened to bury them. One day, finding themselves hemmed in on every side, they built cabins, to pass the winter where they were. In a few weeks starvation stared them in the face, and a party of fifteen was organized to make their way to Sutter's Fort for assistance. Only one of the party survived to reach Wm. Johnson's ranch on Bear river, and he carried the news of the sufferings of the Donner party to Sutter's Fort and San Francisco. Relief parties were organized, and the first of these arrived at the camp near Donner Lake, on January 19, 1847. Of the eighty persons, who composed the party, thirty-six had perished including Donner and his wife—the latter, it is said, having been murdered by a man named Keseberg, for the valuables she possessed. The sufferers, in order to preserve life, fed upon the corpses of their late companions, several went insane and others subsequently died from the hardships they had endured.

The regulation of the authority and jurisdiction of the American alcaldes or mayors, was one of Governor Mason's principal duties. The powers exercised by them included the right to sell lots within the limits of their town, and they were criminal judges up to the point of inflicting the death punishment. The growth of American law during this transition period was very slow, but little by little the common law principles and forms were either amalgamated with or supplanted the old customs and procedure. The first jury ever summoned in the country was by Walter Colton, the American Alcalde of Monterey in July, 1847, and then on December 29th, Mason made the great move of ordering all civil cases involving a sum exceeding \$100, and all criminal cases of a grave nature to be tried before a jury. After the peace, crimes were of frequent occurrence, and gradually lynch law became a power in the land. Mason refused to interfere with a course of popular vengeance that alone held lawlessness in some check, and it being distasteful to him, he demanded a recall. In October, 1848, Brigadier General Bennett Riley, was directed to relieve Colonel Mason as Governor of California, and in the following November, Brigadier-General Persifer F. Smith was appointed to the command of the United States Army on the Pacific Coast. Governor Riley entered upon the discharge of his duties on April 12, 1849.

The discovery of gold on January 19, 1848, and the confirmation of the repeated reports of the uncounted mineral wealth of the country, attracted the attention of the world to California, and an immigration unprecedented in history was the result. The discovery was contemporaneous with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the transfer of California from Mexico to the United States. The spot where the precious metal was found was at a place since called Coloma, on a branch of the American river, and its discov-

erer was James Wilson Marshall, a native of Hope township, Huntedon county, N. J. Marshall had entered into a partnership with J. A. Sutter on August 19, 1847, for the purpose of erecting a saw-mill and several months were consumed in securing a suitable mill-site. This having been found, as already stated at Coloma, Marshall engaged several mill hands and began the construction of a mill-race. Marshall, on the morning of January 19, 1848, while examining the tail-race caught the glitter of something that lay lodged in a crevice, some six inches under the water. He picked up the substance, found that it was heavy and of a peculiar color. He knew that he held in his hand some sort of metal, but whether mica, sulphurets of copper or gold he could not determine. He remembered that gold was malleable, and as this thought passed through his mind he placed the specimen upon a flat stone and tested it by striking it with another. The substance did not crack or flake off, it simply bent under the blows. He felt satisfied that he had discovered gold, and a few days later, having in the meantime, discovered other pieces of the same metal, he took them to Sutter's Fort, where all doubt as to its being gold was set at rest after it had been weighed and tested with nitric acid.

The news of the discovery spread like wild fire and in an incredibly short space of time the mountains were filled with gold-seekers who had deserted the towns. The excitement was spread to the eastern states, and ere long, the exodus in 1849, to California took place. At the end of that year the American population in Californian numbered nearly 100,000 persons. It was these people, brought together from the North, South, East and West that amalgamated and combined to lay the foundations of the State of California, pre-eminently in fact, as well as in name, the Golden State of the Union.

The first recognition of California by the United States government was in March, 1849, when an appropriation bill was passed which extended the revenue laws of the United States over all the territory. San Francisco was made a port of entry, and Monterey, San Diego and Fort Yuma ports of delivery; a collector of customs was authorized and a complete revenue system adopted. But soon the subject of organizing a government for themselves was agitated by the people. This resulted in the holding of a convention at Monterey, September 1, 1849, at which a constitution was adopted. The state seal was presented in the name of Caleb Lyons, and also adopted, despite the objections of Vallejo, who had some enmity for the bear which forms its chiefest figure. The constitution was sent to Governor Riley, and he issued an order for a general election to be held November 13th. The successful candidates were: Peter H. Burnett, Governor; John McDougall, Lieutenant-Governor, and Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright, representatives to Congress. At the same time there were elected in the various districts sixteen senators, and thirty-six assemblymen to constitute the first State Legislature. That body met at San Jose, Saturday, De-

## THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN. **EVANS'** POISON OAK SPECIFIC.

A Preventive and Cure for Poison Oak. Perfectly free from any poisonous ingredients. Its application is followed by immediate relief, and a few applications produce a cure.

**A PERFECT CURE GUARANTEED.**

IT IS ALSO AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR  
**Chilblains, Itch, Cuts, Burns and Ulcers.**

Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

—PREPARED BY—

## C. C. HIGGINS,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,  
603 Montgomery St., - near Clay.

## WM. BLACK, Steam Marble Works.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

*Foreign and Domestic Marble Mantels,  
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones,  
Tiling, Plumbers' Slabs,*

**BUREAU AND COUNTER TOPS, ETC.**

Wareroom: 1121 Market St.,

OPP. NEW CITY HALL, S. F.

FACTORY, 422 AND 424 FOURTH STREET.

John E. McDougald of California Parlor, Foreman.



William Proll,  
SHOW-CASE MANUFACTURER,  
537 California St.,  
Below Kearny, - - SAN FRANCISCO.

Show-cases of every description on hand and made to order at the shortest notice and lowest rates. German Silver Cases a Specialty.

## H. BINGHAM & CO., STEVEDORES, 419 Front Street San Francisco.

ember 15, 1849, and adjourned April 22, 1850, after holding some very stormy sessions. Fremont and Gwin were elected to the United States Senate.

Meanwhile the question of admitting California into the Union was exciting hot debates in Congress, though President Polk had taken a favorable attitude in the matter. The California representatives, upon their arrival at Washington, presented a copy of the constitution to President Taylor, February 13, 1850, and by special message, he announced the formal application of the new State for admission. The measure was strongly opposed by Henry Clay of Kentucky, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and as warmly advocated by Daniel Webster, William H. Seward and others. Several compromise bills were submitted and debated, but on September 7th, despite the almost general opposition of the southern senators, the bill admitting California as a state was passed by a vote of 150 to 56. Two days later on September 9th, the bill was signed by President Fillmore (President Taylor had died July 9th), and California became the Golden State of the Union. Its representatives at once took their seats, and when the glorious news reached the people of California, celebrations of the event took place with great enthusiasm in all the towns within its boundaries. No State before had had such an extraordinarily rapid and triumphant career.

With the passing of the golden era, the admission of the State into the Union and the purging of society by the heroic treatment of the Vigilantes, the history of California loses its romance and slips into the plain record of events. In the first decade were the appearance of the clipper ships in response to the demands for quick transportation of freights; the introduction of the Pony Express across the continent in 1859; the opening of the Panama Railroad for business on January 23, 1855; the Frazer river gold excitement of 1858, and the organization of the Steam Navigation Company in March, 1854, for traffic on the interior waters of the State. The output of mineral in these ten years was phenomenal, the figures reaching \$553,000,000. The agricultural resources of the State were also developed, and many manufacturing industries were introduced. On February 25, 1854, the Legislature was removed to Sacramento, which became fixed as the State Capital. In the second decade, 1860-70, the following were the principal events: Steamer communication with the Hawaiian islands established in 1861; China steamer line started in 1867; first steamer communication with Australia in 1869; disastrous floods in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in the winter of 1861-2; completion of the overland telegraph from Western Missouri to San Francisco, October 22, 1861, and the opening of the Central Pacific Railroad in May, 1869. It was also in this decade that the viticultural interests of the State were developed, and California was rapidly pushing her way into the first rank of the cereal and fruit producers. Exports grew to the enormous figures of 18,000,000 cents of wheat for the decade, to nearly

2,500,000 barrels of flour, to over 1,000,000 cents of barley and to 70,000,000 pounds of wool.

In 1850, the population of the State was 92,597; in 1860 it was 379,994; in 1870 it had increased to 560,247, and in 1880 it was estimated at 864,694. In the last decade, the growth in population has been equally steady and substantial.

So far as the State is concerned California is once again the great attractive point of the world. The days of the argonauts are over, but her enormous agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural interests; the extraordinary growth of her population; the wonderful impetus that is being given to general enterprise; the appreciation of real estate and the marvelous new life that has stirred the southern counties; her climate, scenery, opportunities for solid investment and rich returns; her standard of culture and educational advantages—all of these have once more made California the Golden State.

### A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN.

In the *Examiner* of July 13th, among the successful professional women, the name of Mrs. Cool, the dentist, who was once a resident of this city appears. She has by patience and perseverance built up a practice that does her credit. Although at first laboring under circumstances discouraging, she has at last gained the confidence of her sex, and her patients both large and small, appreciate her kindness and gentle touch in long and painful operations. She has introduced electricity in her office to operate her instruments, a motive which is not as painful and which only takes one-half of the time usually required by the old style. It may sound strange, but in several instances where Mrs. Cool's patients have expressed themselves sorry that their work was completed, as her manipulation gave them less pain than that experienced under the hands of other dentists whom they had previously employed. Upon inquiring of Mrs. Cool regarding her phenomenal success, she explained that she operates with all the modern appliances and is invariably very careful of her patients, trying to alleviate instead of causing pain. At times it is necessary to cause some pain, but Mrs. Cool always tells her patients that she is about to inflict pain. Consequently they are prepared and the shock is not so great and they are ready to endure instead of being worked up to a frightful nervous pitch. Mrs. Cool has had patients as young as two and one-half years of age to have their first teeth filled to prevent the toothache, besides preserving them until time for their second teeth. In plate and bridge work she has been very successful, and every case she has attended has been the means of procuring others. Consequently she has built up a large practice and is counted among the successful fair breadwinners of San Francisco.

Any woman who has the energy, pluck and perseverance to establish herself as Mrs. Cool has done and in so short a time deserves the highest praise. Mrs. Cool commands success because she deserves it.—*Oakland Times*.

PACIFIC STEAM  
**CARPET CLEANING**  
& RENOVATING WORKS

REFITTING CARPETS A SPECIALTY

333 CONKLIN BROS. 333

333 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE.

**G. H. UMBSEN & CO.**

REAL ESTATE, HOUSE BROKERS

And General Auctioneers,

Full Charge Taken of Property on Reasonable Terms.  
Rents Promptly Collected.

**No. 14 Montgomery St.,**

Opposite Lick House, San Francisco.  
Prompt and Personal Attention Given to All Business  
Entrusted to Us.

**HALSTEAD & CO.,**

Undertakers and Embalmers,

946 MISSION STREET,

Telephone No. 3163. San Francisco.

**N. CLARK & SONS,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in



**CHIMNEY PIPE**

—AND—

**CHIMNEY TOPS,**

106 MARKET ST., S. F.

MAISON FRANÇAISE.

**A. GIRY**,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

**BOYS' YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,**  
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.**635 KEARNY STREET, near Clay, S. F.**

Latest Parisian Styles. Parisian Boys' Shirt Factory. Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns to Order.

**WM. WEDGWOOD.****MACHINE WORKS.**

—MANUFACTURER OF—

**PRESSES, DIES, MOULDS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY,**  
CANNERS SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.**23 STEVENSON STREET,**

Near First,

San Francisco.

**SAN FRANCISCO.****The Romance of its Birth and  
Extraordinary Growth.**

Two hundred years after the discovery of California, that is to say in 1769, New or Upper California was settled by the Spaniards. The Spanish Court, afraid lest some other maritime nations of Europe should settle on the north-west coasts of America, and induced by other political reasons, sent instructions to the Marquis de Croix, then Viceroy of New Spain, to found missions and presidios for their military protection, in the ports of San Diego and Monterey, and at various other parts of the country. This was done with the aid of the church, in 1769, and both the spiritual and temporal government of the country were put under the control of certain monks of the order of St. Francis, two being placed at the head of each mission. Father Junipero Serra—a man of the Salvatierra and Kino stamp—was the first presiding missionary. Under his immediate auspices the mission of San Diego was founded in 1769, and in that year the bay of San Francisco was discovered and named, but the mission of that name was not founded until 1776. From that year commences the history of the leading city of the west.

On June 27, 1776, an expedition, which had started by land from Monterey, arrived on the borders of a small lake—the same which is now called "Washerwoman's Lagoon"—situated near the sea shore, toward the northern peninsula of San Francisco. The neighborhood of this lake promised to be the best spot for establishing the mission; though it was subsequently planted about two miles to the south. Some soldiers and a few families from Sonora, as intending settlers accompanied the expedition, and

they carried with them a number of black cattle and sheep, horses, mules, field and garden seeds, and other necessary means of stocking and making the settlement a profitable investment. On September 17th, solemn possession was taken of the presidio by Father Junipero, who after blessing and adorning the holy cross, planted it in the ground in the name of his sovereign. The act of possession was accompanied with many discharges of artillery and musketry by sea and land; and this performed the harbor was surveyed both from the shore and water. On November 9th, the day of Saint Francis, the mission was taken possession of with similar ceremonies and the reign of the Franciscan monks had begun.

There is little to say about San Francisco from the period when the mission was founded until 1822, when the Spanish power in Mexico was overthrown. The missions of Upper California owed their chief success to the subscriptions, which were largely bestowed by the pious to promote the work, and which was called "The Pious Fund of California." A commandante-general was appointed by the crown to command the garrisons of the presidios, but as these were originally established solely to protect the missions from the dreaded violence of hostile Indians, he was not allowed to interfere in the temporal rule of the Fathers. He resided at Monterey, and his annual salary was \$4000.

In every sense of the word, then, these monks were practically the sovereign rulers of California, passing laws affecting not only property, but even life and death, declaring peace and war against their Indian neighbors, regulating, receiving, and spending the finances at discretion and, in addition, drawing large annual subsidies, not only from the pious among the faithful over all christendom, but even from the Spanish monarchy itself, almost as a tribute to their

All Branches of Dentistry Practiced.

**MRS. COOL,**  
**DENTIST.**

Teeth built up to their natural size. Cleaning, Polishing and Beautifying the Teeth a Specialty.

New Chronicle Building, Room 10,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**Dr. Charles W. Decker,**  
**DENTIST,**Phelan's Building, Rooms 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11.  
(Entrance 806 Market Street.)

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

**L. R. ELLERT,**  
**Druggist & Chemist**

S. W. Cor. California and Kearny Sts.,

San Francisco,

California.

being a superior state. This surely was the golden age of the missions—a contented, peaceful, believing people, abundant wealth for all their wants, despotic will, and no responsibility but to their own consciences and heaven! Their horn was filled to overflowing; but soon an invisible and merciless hand seized it, and slowly and lingeringly, as if in malicious sport, turned it over, and spilled the nectar of their life upon the wastes of mankind, from which it can never again be collected. The golden age of another race had dawned and with it the real prosperity of the country.

With the adoption of a constitution in Mexico in 1824, it was decided to found a town upon the cove of Yerba Buena, which was reputed the best site on the shores of the bay of San Francisco for establishing the fort, but it was not until 1835, that Yerba Buena was founded. The rule of the Spanish Fathers in Upper California was overthrown; their missions deserted, and they themselves nearly forgotten. The first dwelling in the village was a tent, supported on four redwood posts and covered with a ships' foresail, erected by Captain W. A. Richardson, who was appointed the first harbor master in 1835. His sole occupation was the management of two schooners, which were employed in bringing produce from the various missions around the bay to the sea-going vessels which lay in Yerba Buena cove.

In May 1836, Jacob Primer Leese, arrived at Yerba Buena, with the intention of establishing a mercantile business at San Francisco, in partnership with Nathan Spear and W. S. Hinckley, who were to remain at Monterey and manage the business of the firm there. Mr. Leese selected the beach of Yerba Buena cove for his establishment, but as the ordinance of General Figuero, reserving to the government the right to two hundred varas of land along the cove



Richard P. Hammond Jr.  
Richard P. Doolan

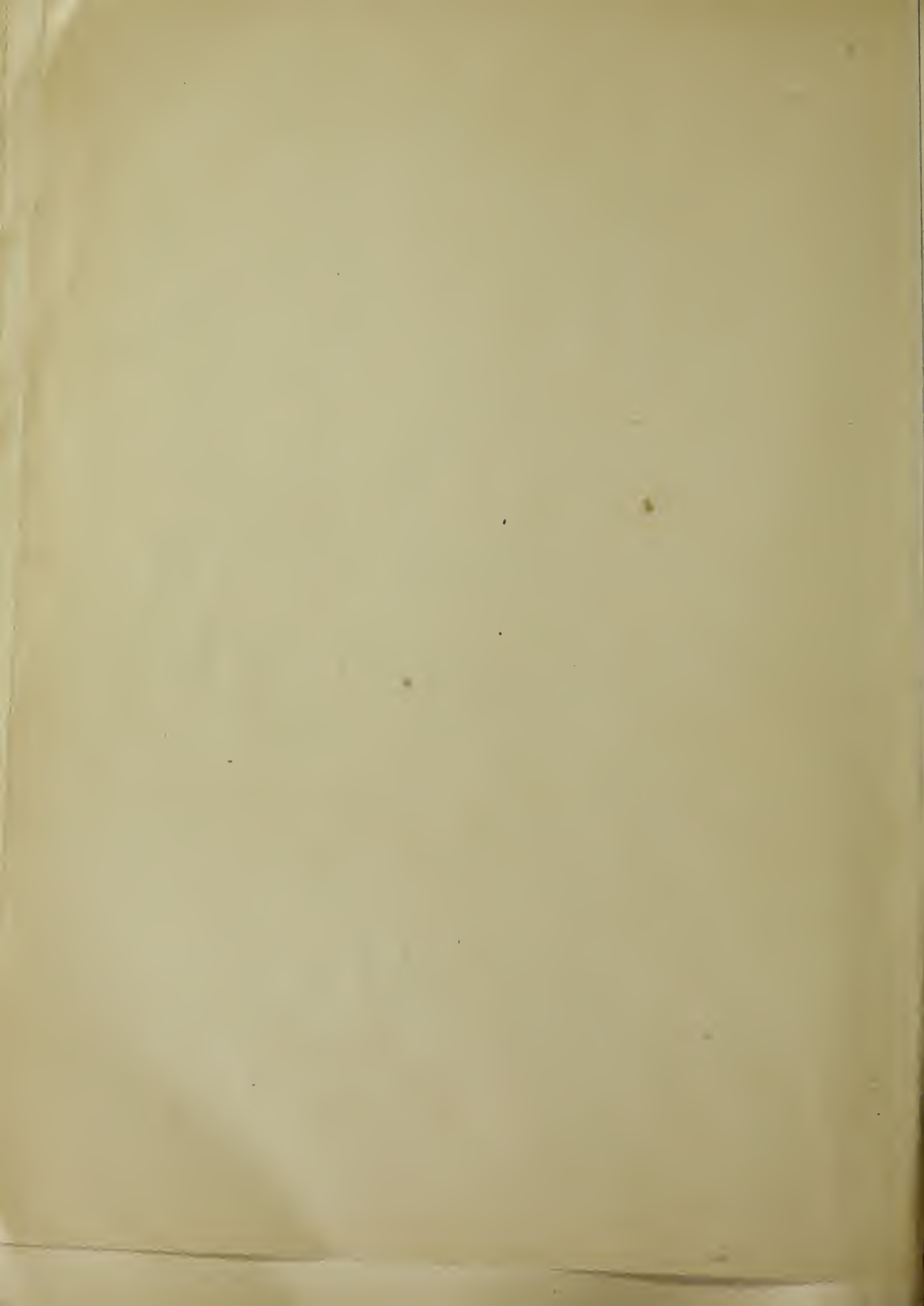
Leo Hampton  
Eugen F. Beri

William H. Chamberlain  
William H. Metson

Frank H. Dunitz  
Peter G. DuPy

Charles F. Crocker  
James P. Dockery

JOINT COMMITTEE OFFICERS.



line, was then in force, he could not procure an allotment nearer the beach, than at the distance of two hundred varas. Mr. Leese selected a hundred-vara lot adjoining that of Captain Richardson, at the corner of Clay and Dupont streets, and on the morning of July 4th, had erected a building sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. He invited the neighboring country to a feast, and under the guidance of Captain Richardson and himself the first Fourth of July celebration in California was held. There were sixty persons present at the feast including General M. G. Vallejo and all the principal families from the neighborhood of Sonoma, as well as the chief inhabitants of San Francisco. The day was spent in merry-making and toasting, and in the evening there was a grand dance.

A few days later Mr. Leese opened his store to the public, and fascinated the eyes of the residents with a varied stock of goods worth \$12,000. On April 1, 1837, he was married to a sister of General Vallejo and on April 15, 1838, was born their eldest child—Rosalie Leese—the first born in Yerba Buena.

During the early years of the existence of Yerba Buena, little occurs worthy of notice, the place continued merely a village, and its history for some years subsequent to 1841, would be simply a record of the private business transactions of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose agents and people formed nearly the entire settlement. Even so lately as 1844, Yerba Buena contained only about a dozen houses, and its permanent population did not exceed fifty persons. In 1846 the Hudson's Bay Company disposed of its property, and removed from the place. After that period it began gradually to increase in importance and population, and in 1846, the people numbered 200. On April 1, 1847, it contained 79 buildings, viz:—22 shanties, 31 frame houses and 26 adobe dwellings. In the course of five months, 78 new tenements were erected, and the population was increased to 500. By the end of April, 1848, when the rush for gold diggings set in, the population numbered about 1000, composed almost entirely of people from the United States, or from European countries. Every day was bringing new immigrants, and every week additional houses were erected.

Washington Bartlett, was the first Alcalde of San Francisco under the American flag. He was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and on being subsequently ordered to his ship, Edwin Bryant was appointed in his place, and sworn into office on February 22, 1847. A few weeks prior to this event, on January 30th, Mr. Bartlett published an ordinance in *The California Star*, in which the name of Yerba Buena was changed to San Francisco. On March 10, 1847, a survey of the city was made by Jasper O'Farrell, which fronted the cove, and included the Telegraph Hill and the Rincon, extending about three-quarters of a mile from north to south, and two miles from east to west, the whole embracing about one and one-half square miles. This survey included the beach, and water lots which had been reserved by General Figuero, and which was formally renounced

to the city on March 10th, by General S. W. Kearny, then Governor of California. By the survey, the principal part of the town was laid out in lots of 50 varas, or yards square; six of them making a building block, bounded on four sides by streets. In August, 1847, there had been about seven hundred of this description of lots surveyed, of which number nearly four hundred and fifty had been applied for and disposed of by Alcalde George Hyde, at \$12, a lot, which, with \$3.62½ for recording, etc., made the total cost less than \$16. The conditions of sale were that the buyer should fence in the ground, and build a house upon it within one year; failing which, the lot and improvements were to revert to the town. The southeastern portion of the town was laid out in lots, 100 varas square, and they were sold for \$25 each, the conditions of the sale being similar to those applicable to the fifty vara lots.

The first town council for San Francisco was elected September 13, 1847, the following being elected: William Glover, William D. M. Harwood, William A. Leidesdorff, E. P. Jones, Robert A. Parker, Wm. S. Clark. There were six members chosen by the Alcalde, and the members of the council entered with a spirit upon the duties of their office. One of the principal acts of the council was the opening of a public school on April 3, 1848, the first public seminary in San Francisco. On November 18, the first "Thanksgiving Day" celebration was held, and public worship was performed at the house of Mr. Lincoln. At the close of the year, the total value of the exports was \$49,597.53, and the imports \$53,589.73.

The discovery of gold in the early spring of 1848, caused an exodus from San Francisco to the "diggings," and for a time nearly every class of business was paralyzed. The reaction came in due time, however, and an unprecedented impetus to trade resulted. It was in 1849, when the rush to California began, and history records no general immigration such as now ensued. Provisions and necessaries, as might have been expected, rose in price enormously. At first the rise was moderate indeed, four hundred per cent for flour, and five hundred for beef cattle, while other things were in proportion. But these were trifles. The time soon came when eggs were sold at one, two, and three dollars apiece; inferior sugar, tea and coffee at four dollars a pound, or three and four hundred dollars a barrel; medicines—say, for laudanum, a dollar a drop, and ten dollars a pill or purge, without advice, or with it, from thirty to one hundred dollars. Spirits were sold at various prices, from ten to forty dollars a quart, and wines at about as much a bottle. Picks and shovels ranged from five to fifteen dollars each, and common wooden or tin bowls at about half as much. Clumsy rockers were sold at from fifty to eighty dollars, and small gold scales, from twenty to thirty. The common laborer, who had formerly been content with one dollar a day, now refused ten; the mechanic who had recently been glad to receive two dollars, now rejected twenty dollars for his day's services. Real estate, meanwhile, had rapidly advanced in value,

and generally was considered to be worth from five to ten times its former price.

Soon all the labor that could be procured was in ample request, at whatever rates were demanded. The population of a great State was suddenly pouring into the city, and no preparations had hitherto been made for its reception. Building lots had to be surveyed, and streets graded and planked, hills leveled, hollows, lagoons, and the bay itself piled, capped, filled up and planked; lumber, brick, and other building materials, provided at most extraordinarily high prices, houses built, finished and furnished, great warehouses and stores erected, wharves run out into the sea, numberless tons of goods removed from shipboard, and delivered and shipped anew every-where, and ten thousand other things had all to be done without a moment's delay. Long before these things were completed, the sandhills and barren ground around the town were overspread with a multitude of canvas, blanket and bough covered tents, the bay was alive with shipping and small craft, the unplanked, ungraded, unformed streets (at one time moving heaps of dry sand and dust; at another, miry abysses, whose treacherous depths sucked in horse and dray, and occasionally man himself) were crowded with human beings from every corner of the universe and of every tongue, all excited and busy, plotting, speaking, working, buying and selling town lots, and beach and water lots, in short, speculating and gambling in every branch of modern commerce, and in many strange things peculiar to the time and place. Gambling saloons, glittering like fairy palaces, like them suddenly sprang into existence, studding nearly all sides of the plaza, and every street in its neighborhood. As if intoxicating drinks from the well plished and splendid bar they each contained were insufficient to gild the scene, music added its loudest, if not its sweetest charms, and all was mad, feverish mirth, where fortunes were lost and won, upon the green cloth, in the twinkling of an eye. All classes gambled in those days, from the starched white neck-clothed professor of religion, to the veriest black rascal that earned a dollar for blackening his masters boots. Nobody had leisure to think even for a moment of his occupation; the heated brain was never allowed to get cool while a bit of coin or dust was left. These saloons, therefore, were crowded, night and day, by impatient revelers who never could satiate themselves with excitement, nor get rid too soon of their golden heaps. Such was the society of San Francisco in 1849.

As might have been expected, there were many reckless and desperate characters among the people that thronged the streets of San Francisco. Convicts from Australia flocked in by hundreds, and thieves, murderers and rascals of every sort, came from every part of the globe. Robberies and murders became frequent and in July, 1849, exasperated by the atrocities of the Hounds—an organization of robbers—the community formed themselves into a police force, and caused the arrest of twenty of the ring-leaders. Nine were convicted and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment.

and the town purged for a while of the more violent ruffians that had infested it. In August, the brig Euphemia was purchased by the council, and converted into a prison for the confinement of criminals. Simultaneous with this act was the dedication on August 5th, of the First Protestant Church in California. On November 13th, Peter H. Burnett was elected Governor of California, and John C. Fremont and William M. Gwin, United States Senators and George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert Representatives in Congress. On December 24th, the first fire of consequence in the city, resulting in a loss of \$1,000,000 worth of property, occurred. The fire began in Dennison's Exchange, about the eastern side of the plaza, and spreading both ways, consumed nearly all that side of the square, and the whole line of buildings on the south side of Washington street between Montgomery and Kearny streets. The first fire, that had previously occurred, broke out in January, 1849, when the Shades Hotel was burned. In June following, the ship Philadelphia was burned in the harbor, as preparations were being made to sail for the Sandwich Islands.

The year 1850 saw a wonderful improvement in San Francisco. Notwithstanding the conflagrations which had so often laid in ruins large portions of the city, the buildings in the business quarter were now remarkable for their size, beauty and solidity. In the course of the year, upwards of 35,000 persons arrived by sea, in the city, while the immigration across the plains and by land generally was very large. Many improvements were swept away by the fire which occurred on June 14th, of that year, destroying in a very short time the space between Clay, California and Kearny streets. Scarcely had this section been rebuilt, when on September 17th, the fourth great conflagration was suffered, and this time the principal portions of the different building squares lying between Dupont, Montgomery, Washington and Pacific streets were swept away. But despite these calamities, the spirit of the people was not crushed, and new improvements were rapidly pushed. In August was organized the Society of California Pioneers, with William D. M. Howard as President. On October 29th, was the first Admission Day celebration, California having been admitted on September 9th. The news arrived in the city on October 18th, and instantly the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. The houses and stores were gayly decorated and a procession of the various public bodies and inhabitants of the city, with appropriate banners, devices, music, and the like, marched through the principal streets to the plaza. An oration was delivered by Hon. Nathaniel Bennett, of the Supreme Court, and an ode composed for the occasion by Mrs. Wills, was sung by a full choir. During the day, repeated discharges of fire-arms and a proper salute from great guns carried off some of the popular excitement, while the shipping displayed innumerable flags. In the evening, public bonfires and fireworks were exhibited from Telegraph Hill, Rincon Point and the islands of the bay. The fes-

tivities concluded with a ball at which 800 persons were present.

The year 1851 ushered in the memorable Vigilance Committee, an organization that is inseparably connected with the history of San Francisco. The primary cause of the formation of that body, were the innumerable murders, robberies, and other acts of violence, which, through the cold apathy of the law, were allowed to go legally unavenged. On February 19th, C. J. Jansen, a storekeeper, was assaulted in his place of business by a pair of scoundrels named Stuart and Windred. On the following day an immense crowd gathered at the City Hall, where Stuart, alias Burdue and Windred were being examined, and threats of lynching them were made, but the trial was allowed to proceed. This resulted in a failure, but on the second trial they were found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. But this did not satisfy the people, and in June a Vigilance Committee, composed of leading citizens was organized. On the 10th of that month, John Jenkins entered a store on long wharf and stole a safe. He was captured by the officers of the committee, and hanged to the front of a building in the plaza. On July 11th, was hanged the real James Stuart, for whom Burdue had been mistaken in the affair of the 19th of February preceding. In August Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie, charged with burglary, robbery and arson, were hung, despite the proclamation of Governor McDougall, calling upon all good people to unite for the purpose of sustaining public law and tranquility, to aid the public officers in the discharge of their duty, and to discountenance the control of a self-constituted association, unknown and acting in defiance of the laws, in the place of the regularly organized government of the country. This was the last time the committee took or found occasion to exercise its functions. The city was pretty well cleared of crime, and the administration of justice was left in the hands of the usual officials.

There were two great fires in 1851, one on May 4th, and the other on June 22d. The first leveled eighteen entire squares, causing a loss of \$12,000,000. The second, or sixth fire, extended from Powell nearly to Sansome street, and from Clay street to Broadway. In April, was held the first city election under the new charter, and on October 20th, was opened the Jenny Lind theatre, purchased in 1852 by the city and converted into the City Hall. December 21st, was made memorable for the unusually severe storm of wind and rain, inundating the lower part of the city and causing immense damage to shipping.

The city advanced with rapid strides until 1854, which year inaugurated the decline of the golden era. The years between 1854 and 1859 were marked by a decrease in the gold yield, which was not arrested by the discovery of the vast deposits of auriferous gravel in the dead rivers of the Sierra Nevada. The increase of agricultural production caused a falling off in the shipping and imports of San Francisco, and a depression in her business. The immigration to

## JOHN MALLON'S ART GLASS WORKS

1211 to 1215 Howard Street.

Glass Cutting Works, 19 Fremont St.

## Gold, Silver and Nickle PLATING

Every description of Table Ware and House Goods plated in First-class manner at very low prices. Old made to look as well as new.

**SAN FRANCISCO  
PLATING WORKS,  
653 & 655 MISSION STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.**

E. G. DENNISTON, Propr.

## JOHN SMITH, Wood and Coal Dealer,



223 POST STREET, S. F.

**FINED \$50** for selling Coal at less prices than that established by the Retail Importers. Don't be imposed upon, but buy your Coal from me, and help break down a combination to rob a poor man

## JOHN H. CRADY, Real Estate!

228½ MONTGOMERY ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## WM. J. BRYAN, APOTHECARY

Corner Market and New Montgomery Sts.

Grand Hotel, San Francisco.  
James H. Gardner. William H. Thornley

## GARDNER & THORNLEY, Ship and Custom House Brokers,

322 WASHINGTON ST.  
TELEPHONE No. 220. San Francisco, Cal



California across the continent, became insignificantly small, and that by sea was much reduced, though the completion of the Panama railroad made the trip cheaper and more comfortable than before. There was a gain in the quality of the population, however, for solitary men were replaced by women and children who gave to San Francisco social advantages previously lacking. The political abuses which had been overlooked in more prosperous times, provoked the indignation of good citizens and the Vigilance Committee, of 1856, the wisest, justest and most prudent association ever organized to violate the law, held power for three months, punished a multitude of criminals and purified the city government, which was then for fifteen years placed in charge of officials selected under rules that allowed little influence to the system of partisan spoils. The southern part of the county was cut off to make San Mateo, while the "City and County of San Francisco," as now styled in law, was organized under the Consolidation Act. The discovery of gold in the basin of Fraser river, in 1858, caused so large a migration to that region, that many branches of occupation became depressed, and many believed that San Francisco was about to sink. The failure of Adams & Co., and of Page, Bacon & Co., the frauds and flight of Harry Meiggs, the election of D. C. Broderick to the Federal Senate, and his death in a duel with David S. Terry, who had resigned his office as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, for the purpose of resenting a public insult, were other events of this memorable era.

The period in the history of San Francisco from 1860 to 1880, is called the "silver era," because of the great influence exerted on the city's business by the yield of bullion from the argentiferous deposits of Nevada. The increase of grain fields, orchards, vineyards, dairies, sheep, irrigation ditches, manufactures and railroads, the completion of the Central and Union Pacific railroads to San Francisco in 1869. The acquisition and diffusion of knowledge about the scenery, salubrity and climate of the State, and the general recognition of San Francisco as one of the chief centers of luxurious enjoyment contributed to give it a prosperity higher in many respects, than it enjoyed during the flush times of placer mining. The city, with its 300,000 inhabitants, and immense manufacturing resources, its trade with foreign lands, its fine institutions, its magnificent parks, is an embodiment of the highest enlightenment of our time, one of the most brilliant products and greatest triumphs of the industrial art, commerce, wealth, and intelligence of the nineteenth century. Its rapid growth is a splendid illustration of the popular energy developed under the free political institutions of the United States—institutions which, seriously defective as they are in some important respects, have yet given a stimulus to enterprise which no people under a despotic government have ever approached.

## THE LUCKY DOG MINE.

### A Story of the Siskiyou.

By JABEZ O'RANDIC.

The slanting rays of the setting sun were fast settling upon the cabin tops when the Yreka stage, filled with dust-laden and weary travelers, arrived at Good Luck Camp. A large crowd stood before a building over the door of which was fastened a rude sign bearing the letters P. O., painted more with a view to service than beauty of finish or elegance of design. The jaded horses staggered up the slope, and came to a full stop before the post-office, at the loud, sonorous "whoa" of the driver, supplemented by a grand flourish of his whip, which he snapped with a sound loud as the report of a pistol-shot. The crowd immediately surrounded the stage, eager to see the new arrivals who began to alight with their traps in their hands, and their faces beaming with evident contentment at the prospect of a good supper at the hotel. There were seven men, three women and two children, both babes in arms, who emerged from the stage and pushing their way through the throng, passed on to the hotel, which adjoined the post office. The crowd followed them with a curious stare, but without remark.

"There's dad," shouted a girlish voice, as a tall, weather-beaten, bearded miner, one of the passengers, halted near the post-office door, as if undecided which way to turn. At the sound of the voice his face brightened, and he rushed forward with outstretched arms.

"Little Bright Eyes," he shouted, as he clasped a young girl to his breast, and kissed her fondly. The first ebullition of his paternal joy over, he caressed her hair as he laughed merrily.

"Thar," he said, "I told my little gal that I'd git back safe and sound, but she would'n't believe me, eh? It was a long trip, but I got thar, and here I be. I say gal, how's ye bin?"

"All right, dad," was the reply, "But I spose its no use o' tellin' you, that I was lonesome as a bar that lost her cub, while you were gone, dad. Ef it had'n't been for Jack— but come along home now, dad."

"God bless Jack!" said Dick Sanders fervently, as he took his daughter's hand and pressed it with a warmth that made the girl wince, though laughing loudly all the time. "Ye're lucky to have sich a fellow

as Jack to look forward to as a mate fur life; How's he been?"

The girl's eyes fell to the ground, and her cheeks flushed with a crimson radiance that brought into bold contrast her dark, eloquent eyes and almost raven hair, which hung about her shoulders as though it were a mantle of dark floss. Mattie Sanders or "Little Bright Eyes," as she was called by the miners, was of medium height, and in the homely but fervent language of Jack Bender, "good lookin' enough fur a prince." Jack's ideal of the sort of beauty a prince might relish was not explained, but be that as it may, Mattie's face and form were striking enough to rivet the gaze of almost any one. Her face beamed with good humor, and her lustrous eyes revealed the generous open-hearted soul within. She was eighteen years of age and came to the camp with her father when she was a mere child. Some years previous to the time of which we write, she met Jack Bender, and an attachment between the two was the result of their association. Mattie's heart, filled for the first time with the glow of a new passion, expanded broadly, and the wild, romping girl gave place to the quiet maiden who was "bespoke." Yet Jack loved gayety, and in Mattie's company the hours always passed quickly away. She had promised to marry him as soon as his claim, known as the "Lucky Dog," panned out rich. The prospects of an early marriage, therefore, were not brilliant, for the Lucky Dog was any thing than what the name implied. Finally Jack became convinced that if a company could be secured to work the claim, rich results would ensue. The signs were growing brighter every day and Dick Sanders concluded to try a trip to 'Frisco, in Jack's interests. He had been gone several weeks and nothing was heard from him until he arrived with others on the Yreka stage.

"Here comes Jack!" cried Mattie, pointing to a man who was rapidly descending the slope of the canon in their direction. His actions showed that he had perceived them, and he waved his hand in response to a similar salute by Mattie. He was a handsome young man, tall, and well built, and he wore a short beard. Soon he reached Sanders and Mattie, smiling broadly.

"Ah!" he cried, heartily shaking Dick's hands, "you have returned safely. What news?" and Jack turned an anxious look upon Mattie as though the answer deeply concerned her.

"Let's get home first," replied Dick, taking an arm of each, "an' I'll tell ye all I know."

**THE EDISON MIMEOGRAPH**

Patented by THOS. A. EDISON.

Makes 3,000 copies of one original writing, drawing, music, etc., 1,500 copies of one original typewriter letter. Recommended by over 40,000 users. Send for circular and sample of work.

**The Samuel Hill Company,  
29 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.**

The trio left the main canon and entered a spur at the base of which a tiny rivulet meandered among the rocks. In a cypress-grown nook just above the road, nestled a snug cabin of three rooms, to which they directed their steps. This was Sanders' cabin, and it commanded an admirable view of the camp, with its myriad of shaft houses dotting the mountains in every direction. One of these houses, painted white, could be seen a mile away, on the slope of Bald mountain. To this Jack pointed lovingly; it covered the Lucky Dog shaft, and all his hopes were centered therein.

"Hyar we are," said Dick, as he pushed open the cabin door, "home at last."

Mattie rushed for the only rocking chair the cabin held among its scant stock of furniture, and thrusting it forward forced her father into the cosy seat. She relieved him of his heavy coat and boots, and brought him a dressing gown which she herself had made under the tuition of the "school-marm" several years before.

"Now I'll git supper, dad," she said lively, "and you and Jack can talk all you care to."

"Wall Jack," said Dick, after a pause, "I went to 'Frisco and tried to git up a company to work the Lucky Dog, but I must say I didn't meet with much success."

Jack sighed deeply but maintained a stolid silence.

"The fact was," continued Sanders, lighting a pipe, "that those speculators in 'Frisco hev got too foxy fur any use. Some of 'em wanted to buy the claim outright, but when they made their offers, I had to laugh. Now what do ye think I was offered fur the Lucky Dog?"

Jack shook his head in perplexity.

"Fifty dollars" cried Dick, angrily, as he expectorated contemptuously. "The fools! What do they think labor is with anyhow?"

"I would have knocked the man down," added Jack, warmly.

"Wall," continued Sanders, "arter seein' that the mine war'nt for sale, the speculators began to talk about formin' a company. But it didn't work; the money market was too darned close fur comfort. But one day I met a man, who called himself Mountjoy. He got interested in my account of the Lucky Dog, and offered to look at it himself. I told him to come along, and he came."

"Is he here now?" said Jack, interestedly.

"He war a passenger on the stage with me. I can't say that I like the chap. That's something in the glitter of his snaky eyes."

A sharp knock at the door interrupted Dick, but before he could answer the summons, the door was open and a tall, spare man of fifty years entered the room, hat in hand.

"That's him," whispered Dick in Jack's ear.

"Good evening," said the new comer addressing himself to Sanders, who nodded for him to seat himself near the fire, which Mattie had kindled. He took the chair smilingly,—and such a smile! To Jack it appeared to be the grin of a wolf about to swallow the lamb. The sight of this man created within him a spirit of intense aversion at the first glance.

"I have come," said Mountjoy, after a rough introduction to Jack, "to talk of the Lucky Dog. If possible, I would like to stop here during my stay. Hotel life never agreed with me," and Mountjoy smiled again.

"Sartinly," said Dick, "make yourself at home."

Mountjoy availed himself of the invitation almost gleefully, and when Mattie announced that supper was waiting, took his place at table with a *sang froid* hardly permissible under the circumstances. He spoke learnedly upon all topics, and particularly in mining affairs did he seem to be well versed. He appeared to be fond of a joke, and at every thing he said, his face broadened with that snake-like smile, which, when Mattie first perceived it, made her shudder. "That man's no good," she whispered to Jack, during supper. "You'll have to watch your corners with him."

After supper the subject of the Lucky Dog, and the formation of a company to work it, was again broached. Mountjoy ridiculed the idea of forming a company, but said that he could tell better after he had looked at the property.

Jack showed the property to Mountjoy the next day, and after a careful scrutiny of the ledge, he promised to let him know soon what conclusions he had arrived at. Several days passed, and little was seen of Mountjoy, who kept closely in the middle room of the cabin which had been allotted to his use. Mattie occupied the adjoining room, while Dick lodged in the front chamber, if it might be so called.

One morning, Mattie, who was an early riser, rushed out to the road and intercepted Jack, who was on his way to the Lucky Dog. She appeared to be excited at something as she took Jack's hand in her own.

"Jack!" she said cautiously, "I've been watching Mountjoy lately, and I tell ye, look out for him!"

"Why, what's the matter, now?" asked Jack, in surprise.

"Well!" she added, "I couldn't sleep very well last night, and while I was tossing about I heard Mountjoy get up and unstrap his valise. I thought that was strange and I peeped through a hole in the wall, and saw him look at a paper full of writing. He stood a long time and then muttered something about the Lucky Dog being the richest mine in the diggings and that he would own it or know the reason why. As he said this he smiled just like a snake, and the candle went out. Then he went to bed and I lay there thinking until morning."

"Why, what has that to do with me. What can I fear?"

"I don't know," replied Mattie dreamily, "but all I say is, look out for him: he's a snake in the grass."

Jack kissed Mattie tenderly and then went to the Lucky Dog. He had been working an hour when he heard Mountjoy's voice hailing him from the mouth of the shaft.

"Hullo Jack!"

Jack hailed an answer and leaving his hammer and drill, pulled himself, hand over hand, a distance of seventy-five feet to the

top. Mountjoy stood there with that everlasting smile upon his face.

"I want to make you an offer," he said.

"Well," replied Jack, coldly.

"I will will give you \$5,000 for the mine."

Jack shook his head.

"Come," added Mountjoy, "we will close the bargain at once."

"The mine is not for sale," curtly replied Jack, remembering Mattie's warning.

Mountjoy looked surprised and after a few words condescended to offer \$6,000. Jack would not listen and Mountjoy's figures went higher. Finally he offered \$10,000.

"Now you can't refuse," said he, exultingly.

"I can, and do," said Jack, emphatically.

Mountjoy grew angry, but still his smile did not desert him. He began to plead, then threatened but Jack remained firm in his refusal.

"So you refuse?" hissed Mountjoy. "Well, be it so, my time will come and the Lucky Dog will yet be mine!"

With these words he left the shaft house and rapidly descended the mountain slope. Somehow or other as Jack's eyes followed his retreating form, he shuddered with an undefinable feeling of dread.

\* \* \* \* \*

One morning, just before dawn two weeks after the arrival of Mountjoy, Mattie was awakened by a noise in Mountjoy's room. She listened intently and became convinced that her neighbor was preparing to leave the house. She arose also and rapidly dressed herself fully determined to find out the meaning of such an unusual early morning's stroll. Mountjoy left the room noiselessly and started off in the direction of the Lucky Dog, followed by Mattie whose suspicions were now thoroughly aroused. She stepped with a fawn-like tread over the boulders in Mountjoy's wake, and kept him constantly in view until the small shaft house over the Lucky Dog had been reached. By this time the glimmerings of the early dawn were visible in the eastern horizon but it was still dark enough to prevent her from being seen at a distance. Mountjoy entered the shaft house, while Mattie glided noiselessly to the side opposite the door, and peered through one of the apertures between the logs. When her sight had become partially accustomed to the gloom, she saw Mountjoy standing at the windlass with a knife in his hand. Soon she heard the creaking of the windlass as he lowered the bucket into the well a distance of twenty feet. Then he leaned over and deftly severed three of the strands of the rope. He surveyed the rope intently for a moment and then drew the bucket to the surface again, being careful however to coil the rope on the crank in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the partially severed rope being discovered. This done, he laughed savagely, and muttered something which Mattie could not hear.

The girl comprehended the situation at a glance, yet she seemed powerless to act. She knew that Jack's life was threatened and that she must warn him of his danger. But how? She could not await his arrival at the mine, for Mountjoy had concealed himself in

the shaft-house probably to witness the result of his device. No, she must go to him and warn him of his peril. No sooner had she made this resolve, than she rushed down the mountain in the direction of Jack's cabin. In an incredibly short space of time she reached it but to her unspeakable terror she found it empty: Jack had already started for the mine. If that was true, thought she, why had she not met him? Surely he must have taken some other path. If so, could she return to the mine and warn him in time?

Despite her extreme fatigue Mattie began the ascent of the mountain wishing for wings that she might fly and thus ensure her lover's safety. The minutes dragged wearily as she leaped foot-sore over the rocks inwardly praying that she might not be too late. Oh! if he were to get into the bucket as was his custom, he would be dashed to pieces! The thought chilled her to the very marrow, and several times she came near to fainting from very terror. One minute more and she would be there—the shaft-house was already in sight. She reached it more dead than alive, just in time to see Jack standing in the bucket preparing to descend the shaft. She shrieked aloud and, as Jack turned in astonishment toward her, pointed at the rope. Her brain reeled and her lips mumbled feebly something inarticulate. Suddenly she clasped her wildly throbbing temples and fell senseless to the ground.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jack had been miraculously saved from death and learned all when Mattie was restored to consciousness. The camp was alarmed, and a searching party went in pursuit of Mountjoy, but he could not be found. Among the papers left by him in Dick Sanders' cabin, was a letter written by a dying convict confessing that he had buried \$60,000 in the thirty foot drift of the Lucky Dog mine. Investigation proved that Mountjoy had been his cell mate and had in time obtained possession of his secret, determined to secure the wealth at any cost. The money was found by Jack and safely deposited in the 'Frisco bank as a nugget for a rainy day. Strangely enough with this unexpected find came the discovery of rich ore, which placed the Lucky Dog in the front rank in the stock market and converted Jack into a millionaire. Mattie's promise to him was soon fulfilled, and Dick never had occasion to feel dissatisfied with his son-in-law.

### THE FIRST ENSIGN.

#### History of the Original Admission Day Flag.

The impending celebration of Admission Day seems destined to bring to light an unusual number of souvenirs of pioneer history that have been buried under the dust of the last four decades. The latest find is announced by El Dorado Parlor, No. 52, which has secured the first American flag made in California, and, in all probability, the first made this side of the Mississippi river, and which, moreover, was made especially for

the original Admission Day parade. Its history is as follows:

The famous Adams Banking and Express Company had in its employ, as chief messenger, a young man, Thomas Connell, whose duty it was to receive and deliver mail, light express matter, etc., from the steamers, and in case the river boats had departed, proceed to Sacramento in his white-hull boat with such matter as was to be forwarded. The company wished to especially distinguish their zealous employe in the parade, by having him carry an American flag, a by no means common emblem in a country so recently under foreign rule. A flag of manageable size was not to be found, nothing smaller than ship flags, suitable only for decoration, and even they were beyond price, nor was there even material from which one could be made, while to send "home to the states," would have taken three months.

But where was the difficulty too great to be overcome by the argonauts? Daniel Hale Haskell, a member of the firm, found, by diligent inquiry, a dressmaker or milliner whose piece-bag fortunately contained odd scraps of silk and satin near enough in shade to answer the purpose.

The little banner measures but 24 x 36 inches, and is made double. The red stripes were originally cherry color, but have faded to pale pink. The white is plain on one side and figured on the other, there not being sufficient of either kind, and none at all for the stars, thirteen of which are cut from white linen, and are neatly stitched upon a field of navy blue satin. The whole is made by hand, the sewing being done with fine white thread.

Mr. Haskell was so well pleased with his success, that he presented a \$50 slug to the fortunate seamstress, whose name is now forgotten, but whose establishment was in the neighborhood of Dupont and Sacramento streets, then the fashionable downtown. At the close of the celebration the flag was given to Mr. Connell, as a souvenir of the occasion, and is still in the possession of his family.

Though many of the pioneers have made, and lost fortunes, there are none whose fate has been so deplorable as that of Mr. Haskell. A man of affable manner and genial disposition, in the days of his prosperity he had hosts of friends. After the disastrous failure of Adams & Co., in 1855, in which the whole of his private means was lost, he sunk into obscurity, never having courage to thrust himself forward amongst those who were once proud to call him friend. He was committed to the alms house, and died within half an hour after his commitment. He was at one time the owner of the famous Los Pulgas Rancho, and a residence at Menlo Park, and he had an income of nearly \$100,000.

Mr. Connell delivered at Sacramento the first presidential message received in the State of California, rowing all night in order to accomplish his task.

He brought down the first gold from the San Joaquin Valley, and established the first boating business on the bay. He resided in San Francisco, from his arrival in 1849 until his death in 1873, one of the few '49ers who never went to the "diggings."

## BUCKEYE FLOUR

STANDS UNRIVALLED AS THE  
**Purest, Best and Healthiest**

It is Whiter, Sweeter and gives  
better results than any other  
Brand.

**BUCKEYE FLOUR HAS NO EQUAL.**

It is Manufactured with Greatest  
Care from the Finest Selected  
Wheat, and is Uniform  
and Wholesome.

**BUCKEYE MILL COMPANY,**  
MARYSVILLE, CAL.

FRED. H. GREELY, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE,  
18 CALIFORNIA STREET.

## Ford Bros.

**PRACTICAL**  
**Sanitary Plumbers,**  
**GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,**  
**No. 617 LARKIN STREET,**

Between Ellis and Eddy, San Francisco.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

## DR. C. A. BONESTEEL,

Formerly with Dr. Jordan & Co.

**Hope for**



**Health**

Consulting Physician in all  
forms of

**Nervous and Private  
DISEASES**

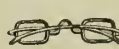
**FOR MEN ONLY.**

Examination Free  
OFFICE:

**103 Stockton Street**  
Rooms 4 & 5 S.F.

Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 6:30 to 8  
P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 12 M.

**Send for Book.**



**L. Heringhi's**



## JEWELRY STORE

**1023 MARKET ST.**

Bet. 6th and 7th Sts.

San Francisco

Watches and Jewelry Constantly on Hand

ALSO SPECTACLES

Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired and Warranted

## THE FIRST CELEBRATION.

The news of California's admission reached San Francisco October 18, 1850, the steamer Oregon bearing the joyful tidings. When the steamer was entering the bay, she fired repeated preconcerted signal guns, which warned the citizens of the glorious news. Immediately the whole of the inhabitants were afoot, and grew half wild with excitement until they heard definitely that the tidings were as they had expected. Business of almost every description was instantly suspended, the courts adjourned in the midst of their work, and men rushed from every house into the streets and toward the wharves, to hail the harbinger of the welcome news. When the steamer rounded Clark's Point and came in front of the city, her masts literally covered with flags and signals, a universal shout arose from ten thousand voices on the wharves, in the streets, upon the hills, house-tops, and the world of shipping in the bay; again and again were the huzzas repeated, adding more and more every moment to the intense excitement and unprecedented enthusiasm. Every public place was soon crowded with eager seekers after the particulars of the news, and the first papers issued an hour after the appearance of the Oregon, were sold by newsboys at from one to five dollars each. The enthusiasm increased as the day advanced. Flags of every nation were run up on a thousand masts and peaks and staffs, and a couple of large guns placed upon the plaza, were constantly discharged. At night every public thoroughfare was crowded with the rejoicing populace. Almost every large building, all the public saloons and places of amusement were brilliantly illuminated; music from a hundred bands, assisted the excitement; numerous balls and parties were hastily gotten up; bonfires blazed upon the hills, and rockets were incessantly thrown into the air, until the dawn of the following day. Such an occasion beyond all others demanded a proper celebration at San Francisco; and the citizens, accordingly, one and all, united to make the day memorable.

Before evening of the day the news of admission was received, five thousand dollars was subscribed for a celebration. The following committees were appointed to take charge of the affair: On invitation—John W. Geary, M. H. McAlister, General John Wilson, Jonathan D. Stevenson, C. V. Gillespie, W. D. M. Howard, Gregory Yale, D. C. Broderick, F. Argenti, William Buring, C. T. Botts. On Arrangements—M. H. McAlister, Dr. Bowie, J. S. Wethered, J. E. Wainright, F. C. Bennett, Frank Turk, A. Bartol, John Middleton, Captain Folsom, Lucien Herman, John Nugent, D. T. Bagley, Gilman Meredith, D. C. Broderick, James H. McDougall, Benj. L. Berry, William Hart, Levi Parsons, Captain E. D. Keyes, W. G. Wood, H. Sparks. Colonel J. D. Stevenson was chosen Grand Marshal. The day of observance was fixed for October 29th, and was looked forward to with great expectations.

On the 29th, a procession of the various

public bodies and inhabitants of the city, with appropriate banners, devices, music, and the like, marched through the principal streets to the plaza. The Chinese turned out in large numbers on this occasion, and formed a striking feature in the ceremonies of the day. Nathaniel Bennett, of the Supreme Court, delivered a suitable oration to the people on the plaza, and an ode composed for the occasion by Mrs. Wills, was sung by a full choir. During the day repeated discharge of fire-arms and a proper salute from great guns carried off some of the popular excitement, while the shipping displayed innumerable flags. In the evening public bonfires and fireworks were exhibited from Telegraph Hill, Rincon Point, and the islands in the bay. The houses were likewise brilliantly illuminated, and the rejoicings were everywhere loudly continued during the night. Some five hundred gentlemen and three hundred ladies met at the grandest public ball that had yet been witnessed in the city, and danced and made merry till daylight, in the pride and joy of their hearts that California was truly now the thirty-first State in the Union.

## THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

The following interesting account of the discovery of gold, by J. W. Marshall was written by General John A. Satter, shortly after the occurrence.

I was writing a letter one afternoon in the fort, when I was interrupted by Mr. Marshall bursting hurriedly into the room. His appearance there then surprised me, as he had but two days before left the fort to make some alterations in a sawmill he had run up for me some miles further up the American. He excitedly informed me that he had intelligence, which if properly profited by, would put us both in possession of unheard of millions of dollars. When he said this, I admit I thought something had touched his brain, but my misgivings were put to an end by his flinging on my table a handful of scales of pure gold. In answer to my exclamations of astonishment, he exclaimed that he had thrown the mill wheel out of gear, which had resulted in letting the whole body of water in the dam rush through the tail race. Early the next morning Marshall was walking along the stream, where the rushing water from the dam had washed down the bank, when he saw what he had first thought to be a piece of opal. It was not until he had seen several of those glittering fragments that he took the trouble to pick one up from a spot laid bare by the water. To his astonishment he found it to be a thin scale of what he took to be pure gold. He then gathered twenty or thirty pieces, which, on examination, convinced him that his supposition was correct. His first impression was that this gold had been lost or buried there by some early Indian tribe. On proceeding, however, to examine the neighboring soil, he found that it was all more or less auriferous. This decided him, and he rode to me with the news as fast as he could. At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's account,

and when I had convinced myself by an examination of the specimens that it was not exaggerated, I felt as much excited as himself. I eagerly inquired if he had shown the gold to the work people at the mill, and was glad to hear that he had not spoken to a single person about it. We agreed not to mention the circumstance to anyone, and the next day went up to the mill. That evening we collected nearly an ounce of gold dust, and the next day found that gold existed not only all along the bed of the main stream, but in every little dried-up creek and ravine. In one of the little ravines, I, with nothing but a small knife, picked out a solid lump of gold which weighed nearly an ounce and a half. After having made these explorations and discoveries we returned to the mill. Notwithstanding our precaution not to be observed, we noticed, by the excitement of the working people, that we had been dogged about; and, to complete our disappointment, one of the Indians, who had worked in the gold mines in the neighborhood of La Paz, cried out, in showing us some specimens picked up by himself, "Oro! oro! oro!"

## A MOUNTAIN HEROINE.

### A Tale of the Sierras.

By CHARLES ULRICH.

The snow-flakes were falling thick and fast and the mountain tops on every side were covered with a mantle of white, through which the shaggy tops of the pines and cedars thrust themselves wearily, like things of life anxious to rise above the oppressive weights which seemed about to crush them down. The opaque sky, filled with its myriad of fleeting atoms of white, seemed to throw spectral shadows that gyrated and flickered with ceaseless motion upon the landscape, giving to the mountain tops a somber hue and to the canons beneath, the aspect of the tomb. The shadows grew momentarily darker until finally the snow-laden crests of the Sierras were lost to view in the thickening gloom. Night had fallen, and such a cold bitter night!

In the depths of a canon, and clustering in a circle at the base of a frowning cliff, was a wagon train. The vehicles numbering ten drawn by oxen, stood with the ends together, thus forming a barricade against the drifting snow, while in the small circle thus created, a number of men were crouched vainly seeking to gain warmth from a feeble, half smothered fire at their feet. Each face bore an expression of hopelessness, if not despair, and as they eyed each other, it was with the look of beasts brought to bay. The men were, for the most part, sturdy fellows, upon whom ordinary privation had no effect, but amid their surroundings, amid never ending snow rapidly drifting and obscuring every landmark, the wind whistling as though a thousand demons were in high carnival, they became morose and sullen and finally gave way completely to their despair. Several threw themselves at length upon the

snow and beat it with their clenched fists, cursing their fate like madmen; others sank upon their knees and with outstretched arms lifted heavenward implored God to save them from the awful death that menaced them. Only one man, of tall, robust frame, scarcely fifty years of age, his handsome bearded face wearing a look of mingled distrust and hope, stood upright in their midst like a Hercules amid pigmies, and implored them to be men.

"Courage," he said, reassuringly, "all'my not yet be lost, though we are caught here like rats in a hole."

"The hand of God air in it," muttered a young man gloomily. "I've nary a hope left. We kin all make up our minds to die, Captain Harding."

"That's so," muttered another, clasping his hands resignedly. The others wildly nodded their assent.

"Nonsense," replied Captain Harding, "I was not born to smother in a snow drift and neither were you. Jack ought to be here soon. He knows where a cave is located hereabouts, and he has promised to find it. In that case we will find shelter, for ourselves and animals. That is all we need, men"

"Whar kin Jack be, Captain?" said one of the young men, invigorated by the hope the Captain's words gave birth to in his heart. "He's been gone nigh onto two days and we haint seed hide or hair of him. Kin he find us, you reckon?"

"I know not," muttered Captain Harding sadly. "We have followed his instructions however to the letter, and I see no reason, Bill, why he should fail to do so. Sometimes I think—"

"Well," inquired the other anxiously after a long pause.

"That we have been betrayed," replied the Captain sadly.

Bill whistled long and loudly. Then he whispered, as he glanced uneasily at one of the covered wagons.

"Jest what I've been thinkin' myself Captin. Every thing goes to prove it. Now look hyar," he continued earnestly, "Jack come across this train at Myers' ranch on the Humboldt and promised to take us through to Marysville. I never did like the chap, fur he hed a sort 'o sneakin' look in his eyes, that reminded me of a snake in the grass waitin' to spring on its victim. He did well enough till we struck the Sierras, and then all to onct he gits sassy and inquisitive. Thar aren't a man in the hull train, and women neither that he don't know jest what they've got in the way of valuables. One day I seed him a spyin' of you when you were a showin' of some diamonds to Mrs. Harding—"

"Hush Bill," interrupted Captain Harding in a low voice, scarcely audible, however, amid the whistling winds, "speak not so loud, she sleeps, thank God! she at least does not appreciate our dangers," and he gazed lovingly into a covered wagon near which he and Bill stood.

"Now Captain," resumed Bill, "I jest believe we hev been drawn into a trap. D'ye notice how anxious Jack was that we should

make fur Rattlesnake canon, instead of Rocky gulch, which every one else advised us to travel fur? He said it war a shorter road to travel, but I believe it'll turn out a long one fur some of us. Ef I hed him in my claws, I would make his fur fly, the scaramount!"

Bill, who was a sort of attendant upon Captain Harding, and who adored the latter with consummate love, clenched his fists and grated his teeth in fury. He looked at the Captain's sorrowful countenance, and then at the men, who had separated and were going in search of fire wood. The snow was still falling, but Captain Harding gave a sigh of relief, and his heart throbbed thankfully, as he perceived that the flakes were smaller, and growing thinner. The wind however raged with all its force and already a drift ten feet high encircled the wagons. The cattle and horses were crouched between the wagons, but as yet they did not exhibit signs of extreme suffering.

"You're right, Bill," said the Captain. "Now that I think of some of Jack's acts, I am convinced your suspicions are not groundless. But what object could he have in wilfully misleading us and placing our lives in jeopardy?"

"What object?" rejoined Bill knowingly, "Wall, accordin' to my wiews, Jack are a sort of widette for a gang of cutthroat robbers that infests these mountains. He hev brought us here, and I one of to meet his gang. My notion are that they will swoop down on us when we least expects 'em, dash their souls!"

Captain Harding started violently; this idea had never entered his mind previous to the suggestion of it by Bill. He felt instinctively that there was some truth in the other's statement, but he was not prepared to accept it wholly as a foregone conclusion.

"I cannot believe it," he said, thoughtfully, "yet it is best that we should be prepared for every emergency. Are the weapons in good order?"

Bill nodded affirmatively.

"It must be getting late," continued the captain, "and we must prepare for the night watches. Bill, you and Jackson had better keep watch"—and gazing about earnestly—"If the snow drifts much more, we will have to get out of this. But where can we find a better spot than this?"

"Nowhere," replied Bill sadly, "we kaint go ahead, or get back; we're stuck here fur good."

"Henry!" cried a female voice, emanating from the wagon next the two men. "Henry!"

Captain Harding sprang into the wagon as he answered lovingly, "I am here, Grace."

"Is it still snowing?" asked the woman feebly.

"Yes, wife," replied the captain, "but not so heavily as during the day. Indeed, I believe we have seen the worst of it, my love."

"I las that man Jack returned yet?"

"He has not."

Mrs. Harding sighed and then answered:

"I am so glad,"

"Why?"

"Because I do not like him. I consider him to be a dangerous man."

## Where Are You Going

For Health and Pleasure

### This Summer?

The great mass of snow in the Sierra this year will give the waterfalls of Yosemite a splendor never equaled before.

The **Hotel del Monte**, fairest spot in California, invites you. It is not expensive.

Ever camped in the **Santa Cruz Mountains**? If not, you have never lived.

If you want to see nature's noblest handiwork, visit grand old **Snow-crowned Shasta**.

And there are **Lakes**,—Tahoe, Donner, Independence, Weber and others,—where there are the purest air and the best fishing and boating in the world.

Of course you remember **Santa Monica, Long Beach and Santa Barbara**.

Looking for **Springs**? There are the Geysers, Napa Soda, White Sulphur, Bartlett, Byron, Aetna, Highland, Klamath, Congres, Paso Robles, Gilroy, Praiso, Shasta Soda and others.

ASK FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY'S PAMPHLET, "CALIFORNIA RESORTS."

Everything in California worth seeing is on the line of the

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

RICH'D ORAY, T. H. GOODMAN,  
Gen. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## RAILROAD LANDS

For Sale on Reasonable Terms.

For lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address

W. H. MILLS, Land Agent C. P. R. R.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

For lands in Southern California, apply to or address  
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent S. P. R. R.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Almost Incredible, But True!

A Sufferer of Twenty Years is Quickly Cured by Webb's Haemony.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 4, 1889.  
C. H. WEBB—Dear Sir: I wish to subscribe the following for the benefit of those afflicted with Rheumatism. I have been troubled with Rheumatism for over twenty years, which I contracted during the late war, in which I served. About four months ago I was prostrated with Inflammatory Rheumatism in my feet. After doctoring for three months I was advised to take C. H. Webb's Haemony. After taking two bottles the soreness and swelling commenced leaving my feet; after taking four bottles of your Haemony I can say I am entirely cured and I can cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering with this terrible complaint.

Respectfully Yours,

JAS. T. BONNIFIELD.

Served in Company F, Seventh Infantry, California volunteers. Member of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., S. F. Residence, 8 Harriet Street.

Business, N. E. cor. Mission and Spear Sts.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BE SURE TO GET WEBB'S HAEMONY, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

SIGNS Established 1875 PAPER HANGING

## Edward Hartmann, HOUSE PAINTER

AND WHITENER,

1149 Mission St. bet. 7th and 8th

SAN FRANCISCO

TINING GRAINING

## STACK & LACOMBE,

PRACTICAL HATTERS,  
No. 639 Market St.

N. S. G. W. Regulation Hats a Specialty  
PRICE \$1.50.

Under Palace Hotel, San Francisco

The captain laughed somewhat derisively, yet his face, could his wife have seen it, would have told her clearly that he agreed with her.

"That is what Bill has just told me," he said quietly.

"He attempted to find out our object in coming to California," resumed Mrs. Harding meditatively, "and one day when I was kissing the picture of our lost darling Grace"—here she gave a sob—"I saw his eyes fastened upon it. He looked much astonished and asked where I had obtained the picture."

"And what answer did you give him?"

"I told him it was the picture of our daughter who had been stolen from us ten years since. He looked amazed, and making some remark left me hastily. What could such conduct in a stranger mean?"

"I know not," replied the captain reflectively. "It cannot be that he knows our child—"

"I have thought so," interrupted the woman eagerly. "Sometimes I wish he would return, and then I entertain another hope—that we might never see him again. My heart tells me that he has not been true to us."

"Well, Grace," replied the captain, tucking the blankets lovingly about her form. "I pray you, dismiss these thoughts and seek repose. I must now leave you and make all secure for the night. To-morrow we can look about us, and perhaps fall in with some guide who will conduct us across the mountains."

"Captain," cried Bill, as he thrust his head into the wagon.

"Well, Bill?"

"Somebody's yellin' close by. Perhaps help are at hand."

"Thank God," said Mrs. Harding fervently.

The captain sprang from the wagon and rejoined the men, who were standing in a circle, their hands at their ears and straining every nerve to hear some sound other than shrieking wind. The fire was blazing brightly and shed a lurid glare upon the dark forms that encircled it.

"I heard it plain," said one. "It sounded like hello."

"Silence," commanded Captain Harding, springing upon the store wagon and endeavoring to pierce the night gloom.

For some minutes did they stand thus, silent as statues, and nothing resembling the sound of a human voice was heard. Suddenly, however, their hearts began beating with the force of sledge hammers, for a distinct shout had been carried to their ears by the wind. There was no mistake this time; success was at hand.

"Hallo!"

"Hallo!" shrieked Captain Harding, and back came an answering shout. "We are saved!" he cried excitedly, "We are saved!"

"Don't count your chickens before they're hatched," muttered Bill to himself.

A moment later a horse and rider ploughed their way through the drift and stood before them. The person seated on the jaded horse was a young girl of extraordinary beauty, and in her hands she carried a silver

## H. TRAUBE & SON.

519 KEARNY ST., Bet. Sacramento & California,

Have Received a Large and Select Invoice of

### JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

N. S. G. W. AND OTHER SOCIETY BADGES AND PINS

← WATCHES REPAIRED A SPECIALTY →

The Best California Jewelry, Diamond and Hair Work made to order.

HUGO WEITZ,  
Deutsche Gallerie.

ALEX. DIJEAU,  
California Parlor, No. 1.

← INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS. →



ST. LOUIS ART STUDIO,

Portrait and Landscape Gallery.

34 Third Street, - San Francisco.

← BABIES' PICTURES TAKEN BY ELECTRICITY. →

CABINET PHOTOS FROM \$3 UP.

Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures in Crayon, Pastel, India Ink, and Water Colors a Specialty.

Open every Day in the Year.

The Finest Photographs Taken, RAIN or SHINE, by the Latest Inventions of Lightning Dry Plates.

## JOHN REID.

# MERCHANT TAILOR

907 MARKET ST., NEAR FIFTH,

Under the Windsor House.

San Francisco, Cal.



## NORCROSS & CO.,

Manufacturers  
and Importers of

REGALIA,  
Military and Naval  
GOODS.

— N. S. G. W. —

FLAGS, BANNERS,

Paraphernalia, etc.,

A SPECIALTY.

Conductors' and Railroad Caps,

EMBROIDERIES, Etc.,

Made to Order at Low Prices.

6 Post St., Masonic Temple

San Francisco, Cal.

New York Office, 181 Hudson Street, cor. Vestry St.

Established in N. Y. City 1858

## RICHARD GRANT,

— DEALER IN —

### COOPERAGE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SLACK AND TIGHT BARREL WORK.

AGENT FOR THE "CHAMPION" BRAND TRUSS HOOPS,

Office, 327 Market Street.

Yard, Cor. Seventh and King Sts.

Represented by JOHN A. KOSTER.

mounted rifle. Even in the darkness it could be seen that her face was gastly pale, and Captain Harding had barely time to reach her side when she reeled in the saddle and fell fainting into his outstretched arms.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Hullo, thar! open the door!"

"Is that you Jack?"

"Its me," cried the first speaker, impatiently, "Hurry up Ben, I'm a'most froze."

"Come along in Jack, and squat yerself by the fire. Its a rip snorter, even for this weather."

Thus speaking, Ben opened the door of a small cabin before which Jack stood. It was snowing heavily and was almost dark. Jack entered the cabin rubbing his cramped legs vigorously. The room was large and roughly furnished; at one end was a curtain of blue muslin that hid from view a small nook in which a cot stood. A table and several chairs were placed before the large fire place in which a fire of pine knots was blazing brightly. A few pictures adorned the walls and upon small brackets were bric-a-brac from every clime, arranged neatly and tastefully. In one corner rested a half dozen rifles, and over them hung on pegs were several seaman's cutlasses and large hunting knives. A tallow candle stood upon the table, though the brightness of the fire rendered its light almost superfluous.

"Wall, I'm here, thank God," said Jack stretching his legs before the blaze with a grunt of satisfaction.

Ben regarded Jack silently.

"Whars the Captain," asked Jack suddenly.

"Gone to the store," replied Ben, lighting a small black pipe, and puffing vigorously.

"When will he get back?"

Ben smiled broadly. "Ye oughter know better'n to ask such a question Jack," he said, "he don't tell any on us the whys and wherefores of his movements, and ye know it. He never told me when to expect him, but I specs he will git back some time to-night."

"He ought to be here," answered Jack with an oath, "the appintment was for six o'clock to-night, and its after that I reckon."

"Wall," rejoined Ben, impatiently, "thats none of my business."

"Haint any of the gang got here yet?"

"Yaas," answered Ben, emitting a cloud of smoke, "six on 'em are in the corral looking arter their horses. Blue Dick, Peterson and Rattlesnake Bob sent word they was comin' sometime to night."

Jack gazed reflectively into the fire. Suddenly he raised his head with a start; the bark of a dog and the cry of a girl at the cabin door had startled him. With a muttered exclamation he sprang to his feet, rushed to the door and threw it open.

"Is that you, Madge?" he yelled out into the darkness. The snow was still falling in huge flakes and the ground was covered to a depth of a foot.

"Thats me," answered a voice, strong and sweet. "Come along, Tige," she continued addressing a huge Newfoundland dog sport-

ing about in the snow at her feet. "Here we are."

The girl addressed as Madge stepped nimbly into the cabin followed by her dog, and Jack, closing the door firmly, sprang to assist her in removing a cloak of squirrel skins from her shoulders. She rejected his proffered aid with a laugh, and tossed the snow-flecked cloak upon a chair. Then she approached the fire and seated herself upon a three-legged stool with a sigh of contentment. Upon her well-rounded figure which she bore with an easy and graceful carriage, was a blue calico dress, considerably the worse for the wear. Her hair was dark, long and wavy, and her young face was full of life and animation; the eyes were brown of a wonderful luster, and every feature was clear cut as though chiseled from marble. The two men and particularly Jack, gazed upon her with admiration.

"Been to the store?" asked Jack, after a long pause. "No," answered Madge, "Tige and I were romping about in the mountains when the snow came. Phew! I ain't seen it snow harder for years."

"Yes, it are snowing heavily," added Jack, "but we kin expect—"

"When did you get back?" interrupted Madge, wearily.

"An hour ago."

"Where have you been?"

"Oh, down in the valley," replied Jack evasively.

"What have you been doing?"

"Nothing much."

"That a lie Jack," replied Madge, indignantly, "You can't fool me."

"I ain't fooling ye," said Jack, seriously. "I don't mind tellin' ye that I was off on business for the Captin."

"I saw a crowd of men at the corral as I came up," rejoined Madge thoughtfully, "They belong to the gang, what's up Jack?"

Jack did not answer; and Madge arose and tossed her head impatiently. "It ain't another train as is to be attacked?" she asked.

Jack turned his head to avert her beseeching gaze. Somehow he never could look into her eyes when thoughts of villainy and murder filled his soul. After his rough fashion he loved the girl ardently and he could not therefore impart to her intelligence which he knew would cause her grief.

"I see how it is," resumed Madge, after pausing in vain to hear Jack's answer. "Its another train, and robbery and murder is to be done. When will it ever end?"

Madge approached the curtain with clasped hands and bowed head, and lifting up one corner disappeared from view. Jack, regardless of Ben's sarcastic stare, was about to follow her, when a strong hail from without arrested his attention and dissuaded him from carrying out his project.

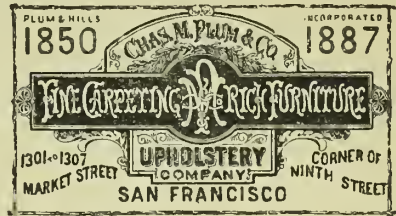
"The Captain at last," he muttered, opening the door.

A tall, dark man, about forty years of age entered the cabin with rapid strides. His clean shaved face was handsome and of an aristocratic outline, but the sinister eyes and determined mouth indicated a violent temperament which it would not do to trifle with. His very manner was one of un-

**FINE CARPETINGS.**

**ELEGANT UPHOLSTERY.**

**RICH FURNITURE.**



**CHAS. M. PLUM & CO.**

**UPHOLSTERY COMPANY,**

**1301-1307 Market St., cor. Ninth.**



**TRY DR. HENLEY'S TRY  
TAMARACK**

**For Malaria, Biliousness and Constipation.**

**SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.**

**CHARLES NATHAN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
NO. 39 SUTTER STREET.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**GREGORY BROS. CO.**

**Established 1852.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**Packers and Shippers of California Fruit and Produce.**

**126 and 128 J Street,**

**SACRAMENTO, CAL.**

**San Francisco Office, 313 Davis St.**

stinted authority, and every movement he made showed that he was a fit man to guide the fortunes of a gang of cut-throats as remorseless and as persevering as himself. He had made the name of Captain Fowler a terror to the emigrants crossing the Sierras in the early fifties; a reputation in which he took no small pride.

"Have you succeeded, Jack?" he asked, seating himself at the table.

"I think so—"

"Do you know?" interrupted Fowler severely, "I don't want any thinking in this matter."

"I left the train a day's march from Rattlesnake gulch," replied Jack, sullenly. "I'll stake my life they are there by this time."

"Good!" rejoined Fowler, with an air of satisfaction. "Is it a big train?"

"About ten men, sixteen steers, six horses and eight wagons loaded to the guards."

"Any valuables?"

"Aside from the ordinary truck there is a box of diamonds—real sparklers too."

Captain Fowler sprang to his feet, "diamonds!" he cried, exultingly, "how much are they worth?"

"Not less than \$30,000, I reckon."

"Fortune favors us," said Fowler, rubbing his hands gleefully. "Are the men of the train well armed?"

"Not as well as they might be. But their shootin' irons wont help 'em any in Rattlesnake gulch, you know."

Captain Fowler paced the floor excitedly, his brow wrinkled in deep thought. Although he passed and repassed the curtain several times he failed to perceive the shadow of a girlish form in a listening attitude imprinted thereon. Fowler's eyes were cast upon the floor at his feet, and his thoughts were in Rattlesnake gulch. Suddenly he lifted his head and approaching Jack said:

"Who is in charge of the train?"

"Captain Harding."

"What!" cried Fowler, starting violently, "do you say Captain Harding?"

"That's the name he goes by," replied Jack.

"Hell and furies!" swore Fowler, his eyes glistening fiercely. "At last has the devil answered my prayers and sent him to me! Now will I have my revenge! Ben!"

"Aye, aye, Captain," answered that worthy, advancing toward his superior.

"Go to the corral and tell Bob to prepare for a ride an hour before dawn. Tell him we have our game corraled in Rattlesnake gulch. Also say that I will join the gang in an hour."

Ben disappeared through the door like a flash. Fowler then addressed Jack, and the two held a whispered consultation that lasted for several minutes. Then they arose and left the cabin in company.

Scarcely had they gone when Madge, her face flushed with excitement, issued from behind the curtain, where she had stood and overheard the entire conversation. The girl trembled violently as if swayed by exciting thoughts, but on her face was a look of determination that boded ill to Captain Fowler's plans. She grasped her cloak hastily, and throwing it over her shoulders,

took up a silver mounted rifle standing with the other weapons in one corner. Then she opened the door cautiously, and seeing no signs of the gang about, stepped out into the darkness, and plodded through the deep snow to the rear of the cabin, where a roughly built stable stood like a sentinel in the night. She opened the door of this structure and disappeared within. In a moment the girl reappeared leading a horse by the bridle, and no sooner had they emerged before Madge was in the saddle.

"On Dick," she cried, as she spurred the animal. "Now make tracks for Rattlesnake gulch, ten miles away. It is for life or death; we must save the train or die in the attempt. Onward!"

And onward rode that intrepid girl through the deep snow, and against the whistling winds, her soul filled with but one thought—to save the lives of a band of men who were the victims of the blackest treachery.

\* \* \* \* \*

When Madge recovered consciousness she found herself lying at full length in a covered wagon; over her leaned a woman and man, eagerly caressing her dark hair. For some moments she could not realize her position, but suddenly the object of her night ride impressed itself upon her mind, and she raised herself upon her elbow with a cry.

"Save yourselves!" she said imploringly, "you have been betrayed."

"What do you mean, child?" said Captain Harding.

"Hurry, hurry!" continued Madge, "get out of Rattlesnake gulch as soon as you can. They will soon be here."

"Who?"

"Captain Fowler and his mountain tigers; a gang of robbers and murderers."

"How shall we escape?" asked Mrs. Harding sadly, "We know not where to turn, my child."

Madge remained silent for a moment; suddenly she gave vent to a cry of joy.

"I know a cave near here," she cried, "I will guide you to it. Come!"

Madge arose quickly and sprang from the wagon, followed by Captain Harding. The latter assisted his wife to the ground, where the men were already assembled, weapons in hand, awaiting the orders of their chief. The snow had ceased to fall, and through the rifts in the clouds, several stars shone brightly.

"Follow me," said Madge, as she vaulted in her saddle. "The cave is only one mile from here."

"But the horses?"

"Bring them with you," replied Madge. Leave the cattle until after day-break. They will not be molested by Fowler; he seeks richer game."

Under the guidance of Madge, the company followed the course of the canon with extreme difficulty for some distance. The snow had drifted badly, forming barriers through which the horses were compelled to literally burrow their way. After crossing many seemingly inaccessible heights, the company emerged into a level space comparatively free from snow, owing to the overhanging cliffs, which diverted the wind,

and here a halt was ordered. Day was beginning to dawn, when Madge pointed to an opening in the rock which disclosed a chamber capable of accommodating twenty persons with ease.

"Here you will be safe for a time, at least," said she to Mrs. Harding. "I will now go and see what Fowler and his gang are up to."

"My child," said Mrs. Harding lovingly, "we owe our lives to you. Pray tell me your name, that I may whisper it in my prayers."

Madge hesitated for a moment and then said:

"Call me Madge."

"But—"

"Good bye for the present," said Madge sadly, "I will return soon."

"How she reminds me of my darling Grace," muttered Mrs. Harding to herself. "Oh God! will I ever find my loved lost child?"

One hour after Madge's departure, a rifle shot was heard, in the direction of the train, and soon Madge appeared in the distance, frantically waving her arms. Captain Harding and Bill rushed toward her, thinking the intrepid girl was wounded.

"Back to the cave! Fowler and his gang are coming as fast as their horses can carry them?"

"We'll meet 'em, dash 'em!" muttered Bill, to Captain Harding as they rushed to the cave, where the men were assembled.

In a moment the men were under cover, and no sooner had Madge entered the cave than a huge boulder was rolled before the opening, forming a complete bulwark against the onslaught of the expected foe. It was just in time too, for at that moment Fowler, at the head of ten men, armed to the teeth, appeared in sight in the canon below. At a distance of one hundred yards from the cave the gang halted to discuss the situation.

"They are wonderin' what on airth to do," said Bill laughingly to Captain Harding. The latter frowned; he was anxious to know how the affair was going to end.

Suddenly Captain Harding started as if a serpent had stung him. Something in the appearance of the leader of the cut-throats who was approaching the cave, holding aloft a white handkerchief as a flag of truce, had struck him forcibly and awakened sad recollections of the past. He felt a warm breath on his cheek and looking up beheld Madge by his side.

"That man is Fowler, the captain of the gang," she said. "He wants to palaver, but don't trust him."

"How came you to know this man?" he inquired.

"He is—he is—my father!" stammered Madge tearfully.

"Your father!"

"He says so at least," replied Madge, but sometimes I think he lies. I never did look upon him as a father, but my earliest recollections are of him."

"How old are you?"

"I am nearly sixteen."



"Just the age of Grace," he muttered to himself.

"Hullo inside the cave," yelled Fowler at this juncture.

"What do you want?" yelled back Captain Harding.

"I wish to speak with Captain Harding alone."

"Where have I heard that voice?" said Captain Harding to himself. Then he called out to Fowler, "I am he. What is your wish."

Fowler did not reply, but came within fifty feet of the cave, bringing him in good view. For the first time Captain Harding saw his face plainly; the sight made him shudder, for he had recognized the bitterest enemy of his former life, one who had wrecked the lives of himself and wife, by abducting their only child, when a girl of scarcely six years of age. Fowler, whose real name was Arthur Camden, had been a rival of his in the affections of Grace Thornburg, and her marriage to Captain Harding rendered Camden furious. He vowed vengeance, and after the lapse of years he succeeded in tracing Harding to St. Louis, where, with the aid of a confederate, he stole from the happy couple, the only solace of their lives. Camden disappeared, and though Harding sought diligently after him, this was the first time he beheld him since the loss of the child. Revengeful thoughts surged through his mind, his blood coursed wildly through his veins, he felt himself possessed with a demon that prompted him to destroy the man before him. Scarcely knowing what he did, he grasped the boulder and with one superhuman wrench thrust it aside. Then grasping his hunting knife, he rushed through the opening toward Fowler.

"My husband!" shrieked Mrs. Harding wildly. "He will be murdered!"

She glanced through the opening and for first time saw Fowler. She immediately recognized him, gave one shriek and fainted in Madge's arms.

The sight that met the gaze of the on-lookers was terrible to behold. Fowler and Harding confronted each other with drawn knives. Their faces set to a deadly purpose, each determined to fight to the death. Harding's men issued from the cave and stood at a respectful distance, while those of Fowler's gang stood at an equal distance on the opposite side of the combatants.

Each man in that assembly had eyes only for the two who were battling there in the snow, and awaited with eagerness the outcome of the strange duel.

"Wretch!" hissed Captain Harding at Fowler, "your time has come!"

"Be not too hasty Harding," said Fowler spitefully, "I will now avenge the insults you heaped upon me in by-gone years!"

Fowler made a vicious lunge at Harding, but the latter succeeded in parrying the thrust, blow followed blow, the blades crashing against each other and emitting sparks of living flame. Suddenly Harding stumbled over an unseen obstacle in his path, and when Fowler lifted his bowie their dripped from it a drop of blood. Harding raised his arm; his shirt sleeve was stained with blood.

He was wounded, but how seriously could not be ascertained. The two clenched each other in a vise like grip, and so fierce was their struggle that their labored breath, which enveloped their faces in clouds of steam, could be distinctly heard by all. The struggle continued, and in a moment Harding succeeded in freeing his right arm, then raising his knife on high he buried it in Fowler's breast. The latter shrieked, threw up his arms and fell forward on his face, ruddying the snow with his life's blood.

"I'm done for," he said in a weak pained voice, as Harding turned him over on his side.

"You brought it on yourself," replied Harding, "Tell me Camden, what have you done with my child?"

Madge rushed forward at this moment with a startled cry and knelt down by Fowler's side.

"You are hurt," she said, attempting to stop the flow of blood by placing her hand over the wound.

"It's no use, Madge," said Fowler, "I'm done for." He paused a moment, as if in pain, and then said, "Madge, I've always been a father to you, haven't I child?"

Madge replied with a moan and sob.

"Sometimes I was rough," he resumed, "but I always loved you because you were your mother's child. I loved your mother well and—but that's past, and let by-gones be by-gones. Ha!"

Fowler's exclamation was caused by the sudden appearance at his side of Mrs. Harding. She stood over him and eyed him sorrowfully.

"Mr. Camden," she said, "has it come to this? I never expected to behold you as I see you now. It is fate; stern, relentless fate."

Fowler's face grew ghastly, his eyes were fast glazing, and his jaws were set. He motioned Mrs. Harding to stoop in order that he might whisper to her.

"Call Jack" he said in a scarcely audible voice.

Jack answered the summons immediately.

"Do not disturb these people, do you hear?" said Fowler to Jack, "show them every courtesy. They are my friends. Away."

Jack pressed his dying commander's hands and then tearfully rejoined his companions. Meanwhile Fowler had taken the hands of Madge and Mrs. Harding within his own.

"Thus do I press the hands of mother and daughter together," he gasped faintly, "I loved you both—forgive, give—"

The spirit of Camden, while performing the first worthy act of his misspent life, had winged its flight to the great beyond. Around his body stood friend and foe, fraternized by the inexorable law of death which had so tragically claimed one of their number. Tears were shed, but they were prompted by joy, for father, mother and daughter had met in mutual embrace, and the portals of a new and happier existence had been opened to them.

### FLAGS AND REGALIA.

After a most vigorous contest the Joint Committee has awarded the contracts for furnishing the entire regalia of the Grand Marshal, his staff and all the aids for the great parade, as well as all the American flags used in the decorations to that old and reliable firm J. M. Litchfield & Co. The rivalry was keen, but the splendid quality of goods offered and the low prices asked therefor by this firm decided the matter in their favor. In consequence of the sharpness of the competition, Messrs. Litchfield & Co. have decided to do even better than demanded by their original bid and will put out uniforms of such exceeding merit as are calculated to make the wearers look even handsomer than usual. The flags already furnished to the committee are bright and beautiful.

## DR. THOS. HALL'S PEPSIN CASCARA VITALIZER

### THE CALIFORNIA REMEDY.

A Sure and Positive Cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Torpidity of the Liver and General Debility; and an acknowledged TONIC and APPE-TIZER.

#### FORMULA.

Bondaults (French) Pepsin. Cascara Sagrada (Sacred Bark) Elizir Calisaya (Peruvian Bark) and California Port Wine without the addition of Alcohol.

This Remedy is the result of careful and continued study, of the most successful practitioner on the Pacific Coast.



TRY IT and be convinced of its efficacy.

DOSE—A small wine glass or one tablespoonful 3 times a day, 30 or 40 minutes before meals.

Price, ONE DOLLAR,

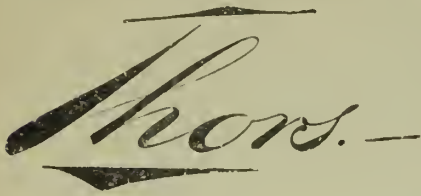
For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Prepared by

**JAS. H. GATES & SON,**

Pharmacists and Druggists.

Cor. New Montgomery & Howard & 1324 Market St., Opp Odd Fellows' Building

SAN FRANCISCO



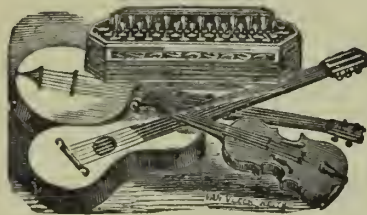
\* PHOTOGRAPHER. \*

No. 14 Grant Avenue.

TAKE ELEVATOR.



THE PIONEER MUSIC STORE



Manufacturer of

Accordions and Flutinas

Large Stock

Violins, F. Martin's Guitars and  
S. S. Stewart's Banjos.

Always on hand, Finest Roman Strings of the best quality

Also Mandolins, Harmonicas, etc.

Accordions a specialty. Largest Assortment in the City.

Repairing of instruments artistically accomplished.

**C. C. KEENE,**

Music Emporium.

No. 3 Third St., Cor. Market.

(Nucleus Building.)

Mail orders promptly attended to and prices beyond competition.

C. W. McAFEE. A. S. BALDWIN. R. P. HAMMOND, JR.

**McAFEE,**

**BALDWIN &**

**HAMMOND,**

**REAL ESTATE AGENTS**

—AND—

**AUCTIONEERS.**

No. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**DR. CARVER,  
CHIROPODIST.**

Formerly of the Turkish and Hammam  
Baths, Grant Avenue.

REMOVES

Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Etc.,  
WITHOUT PAIN.

OFFICE, 5 1/2 GRANT AVENUE,  
FORMERLY DUPONT STREET.

LEARN THE LATEST  
Ball Room and Fancy Stage Dance,  
At Irvine's Dancing Academy,  
Mission Opera Hall, Mission St. bet. 17th & 18th  
also Academy Hall, 927 Mission St.



Private Lessons at hours to suit Pupils.

CLASS NIGHTS,

Mission Opera Hall,  
Tuesday and Saturday  
Evenings.

Ladies' Private Class  
2 P. M.

Academy Hall,  
Wednesdays and  
Fridays.

SAM BLODES,

OF  
California Parlor, No. 1,  
N. S. G. W.

FRED GLASS,

OF  
California Parlor, No. 1,  
N. S. G. W.

SHAVING



PARLORS

NO. 2 EIGHTH STREET,

Corner Market,

One Block from Mechanics' Pavilion.

FIRST-CLASS WORK DONE.

—THE—  
**PACIFIC REMEDIAL  
MEDICAL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE,**  
**7 GRANT AVE.,—Hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8.**

For the especial treatment and cure of all  
CHRONIC AND DIFFICULT DISEASES  
of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nerves, Blood, Kid-  
neys, Stomach, Liver, Malaria and Deformities.

WOULD YOU BE CURED WITHOUT DRUGGING ?

—THE BEST RESULTS ASSURED BY THE —

**NEW METHOD, CURATIVE TREATMENT !**

USED AND ENDORSED BY LEADING AND THINKING PEOPLE.

**OXYGEN INHALATIONS with  
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM**

Therapeutically applied, and supplemented by **Mild Hygienic Medication**,  
Will promptly relieve and radically cure the worst cases of obstinate, complicated dis-  
eases that cause to so many persons terrible suffering, loss of time and expense.

Particular attention is called to the following **IMPORTANT SPECIALTIES.**

**Cancers, Tumors**, every kind eradicated. No Knife. Don't delay. **Piles, Fistula**  
**Rupture cured; ONE PAINLESS TREATMENT.** **Rheumatism**, all forms.  
**Obesity or Corpulence**, also **St. S uttering, Morphomania, Opium and Cocaine**  
**Habit, Dipsomania, Drunkenness**, radically overcome without suffering or danger.  
Seek Rescue NOW! Consultation Free. Patients visit J. city or country. **Gentlemen**  
**and Ladies**, any personal matter, confidently apply. **Magnetic Belts, Batteries,**  
**Syringes, Inhalers, Artificial Eyes, etc.** supplied. Call for personal interview, or  
write case fully and send stamps for terms. Remedies sent anywhere by mail or express.

Address, N. J. AIKIN, M. D., Prop. PAC. REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,  
7 GRANT AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Cabinet Photographs**

Only \$2.50 to \$3.00 per Doz.

—AT—

914 Market Street,  
And all other Photographs proportion-  
ately cheap. All work guaranteed to  
be first-class.

J. H. PETERS.

**National Surgical Institute,**  
(Western Division.)  
**Alhambra Building, 319 Bush St.,**  
San Francisco, Cal.

DEVOTED TO THE TREATMENT OF

**Curvature of the Spine, Hip Disease,**  
**Diseased Joints, Crooked Limbs,**  
**Club Feet, Piles, Fistulas,**  
**Nasal Catarrh and**  
**PARALYSIS.**

This Institution has by its success made a reputation  
throughout the United States. More cases of human de-  
formities have been successfully treated than by any simi-  
lar institution in the world. Send for references and  
circulars to the WESTERN DIVISION, 319 Bush St., S. F.

**THE KIRKWOOD HARD RUBBER CO.,** Extends its hearty invitation to the **NATIVE SONS** and  
**DAUGHTERS** to visit its elegant offices, Rooms 123 and 124  
Murphy Building, San Francisco, Cal. The ladies will be waited upon by an experienced mother, and the Sons  
by the manager of the Co., and **The Kirkwood Ladies' Scientific Suction and Force Syringe** will be explained fully and  
most satisfactory to all. Send for pamphlet, or send for the Syringe. Price, \$5.



GLIMPSES OF GOLDEN GATE PARK



## THE NATIVE SONS.

## A Glance at the Origin and Progress of the Order.

Of the prejudices that education has softened and almost eradicated, none were perhaps more violent than that so unjustly cherished against fraternal societies, mis-called secret societies, because they chose to envelop their private business and their charities in a modest and unostentatious veil of secrecy—a secrecy born of the conviction that publicity would rob charity of its charm and its comfort.

These societies were as much feared as they were hated, and for many years their members, when known, were proscribed and visited with every indignity and form of persecution that the ingenuity of their oppressors could invent. The anathemas of church and the edicts of emperors were issued against them. But persecution was as impotent to crush them as the persecution of Galileo and Harvey was to arrest the planets of our universe in their orbits, or the red current of life in our veins; as impotent to crush them as it was to crush the religion of Jesus Christ, for they were founded on the holiest attributes of our nature; they derived their vitality from the heart's inherent craving for sympathy and love, and the strong anxiety for mutual assistance in distress and protection from common dangers. It not only failed to arrest them but it caused their principles to spread to the uttermost regions of the earth. In the course of time, many kindred societies sprang into existence, until to-day there are hundreds of fraternal orders founded on these cardinal principles of brotherly love and mutual aid, which feed the hungry, clothe the naked, protect the widow and educate the orphan; and who can deny that mankind and society are better and happier in their existence.

Here, in our State, whose people are proverbially generous in their support of public and private charities, these societies flourish to an unusual extent. Without making invidious comparisons, we want to speak of one in particular—one that our hearts have been bound up in and our energies have been given to ever since its conception; one that deserves in its very nature the support and encouragement of all Californians—adopted as well as native; one around which, to us, cluster the beautiful and thrilling memories of boyhood's happiest hours, spent among the pioneers of the mines of our State. The organization, it is superfluous to say, is the Native Sons of the Golden West.

For a time the resources of the society were necessarily limited, but as soon as sufficient means were acquired numerous Parlors were organized in this city and throughout the State.

It soon became very popular among the young men, and it became necessary to form a Grand Parlor for the government of the numerous subordinates. The membership was intelligent, talented, energetic and respected, embracing many of the best minds

and most enterprising young men of the rising generation, and its prosperity was a matter of easy prophecy. Their character and their zeal in the advancement of its growth insures its stability and its permanence. Ere many years have passed over us, it will be the strongest as well as the most preferred order in the State. There are most potent reasons why it should be so. It has not a single repellent feature, either in its principles, its methods or its membership—nothing that the most prudent philosophy can cavil at, and it has all the best features of other fraternal orders. While it is naturally intensely Californian, it seeks to discourage sentiments of antagonism or prejudice against things that may not happen be Californian. Above and beyond this, its allurements lie in its appeal to the most ardent affections of human nature—the secret and sacred sympathy the soul discovers and uncovers in the congenial companionship of one's own countrymen, where his native tongue is the universal language.

That such an institution—divorced from the twin evils of religious and political prejudices—is pregnant with incalculable good to California, is incontrovertible. Its mission is not so much one of fraternity as of patriotism, not so much to worship at the shrine of the Good Samaritan as to garner new lustre to the glory of our State—that the name of California may ever illumine the Union.

Even as California grew from a wilderness into a great State in the Union, springing beautiful and bright as Venus from the sea, so will the Native Sons, springing from the loins of our fathers,—alike our fathers and the fathers of California—grow and expand into a great and powerful institution—great in the good of country and humanity.

The purpose of this article is to relate the history of the origin, rise and progress of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West from the time of the first meeting in 1875 to the splendid spectacle our order will present to the people of California on the 9th of September, 1890.

While Grand Marshal of the 4th of July parade in 1869, Gen. Winn, conceived the idea of forming a company of young native Californians to participate in the celebration of that year and advertised a time and place of meeting for enrollment. They attended in large numbers, but were too young for organization and no record has been kept of the names of those who composed the company that participated in the parade.

After the parade the company disbanded and it was not until 1875 that the idea of forming a Native Californian Society began to assume a definite shape.

During the preparations incidental to the celebration of the 4th of July, 1875, Gen. John McComb, Grand Marshal of the parade of that year inserted in the advertising columns of the daily press, on the morning of June 24th, an invitation to the native sons of San Francisco, over fourteen years of age, to meet in the Police Courtroom, Tuesday night, June 29th and organize for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of the

national holiday. It is public notice was the means of bringing together the young men who conceived and carried into execution the formation of the Order of the NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST. In accordance with the call, a small but enthusiastic body met and organized for the purpose of taking part in the parade, and further decided to perpetuate the organization under the name of the "Native Sons of the Golden State." A number of those present, who were under sixteen years of age, were debarred by vote from participating. Of this gathering there were noted present: Myles F. O'Donnell, Louis Patrick, James McDermott, Abraham Meyer, John Wilson, Walter Loveland, Chas. D. Olds, F. G. W. Fenn, Louis Harris Raphael Prager, Robert Aitken, James Bayliss, E. F. McKenna, E. Bloch, Broderick Temple, Geo Winslow, John A. Steinbach.

Gen. A. M. Winn was present and called the meeting to order and briefly stated the purpose of the meeting to be the formation of a society of native Californians.

Myles F. O'Donnell was chosen chairman and Louis D. Patrick, secretary, and it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare a constitution and a code of by-laws for the government of the proposed society.

After resolving to parade on the 4th of July the society adjourned to meet on July 1st in the 12th District Courtroom.

On the 1st of July accordingly the society met again Myles O'Donnell presiding.

Upon the occasion of this meeting, the 1st of July, 1875, Gen. Winn said: "*Mr. President and Members:* This organization of young men, under the name of the Native Sons of the Golden State, is to become the future pioneers of California. Such men as James Lick and others are fast passing away; and the rising generation will surely fill their places, and the course adopted by you is one that I have long looked for among young Californians. As to the future of our State, never was there such an outlook known in the annals of history."

At this date there were about 295 persons of California birth enrolled upon the Great Register of voters for the city and county of San Francisco. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the participants were few and inexperienced. A number were present whose names do not appear on the records. It has always been a matter of uncertainty as to who were present at the first meeting; but, as it was decided to allow none under sixteen years of age to take part in the proceedings, and as the records show that most of those present and in the parade were under sixteen years of age, it will readily be understood that among them were a number who subsequently joined the order and are qualified to speak with a knowledge of this first meeting. The meetings held July 1st, 2d and 4th were important only in showing the spirit and patriotism of the attendance, and the businesslike manner in which the details of the coming celebration were managed. Mr. Henry R. Reed offered the use of a large silk American flag, to be carried by the Native Sons in the procession; and among the insignia of a disbanded

club in a room in Anthony's Hall was found a stuffed bear, a cub about three feet long much dilapidated, but still a bear. This historic emblem was proudly paraded, decked in red, white and blue ribbons, and flanked by the American and Bear flags.

The society met again on the morning of the 4th of July to prepare for the parade.

The election of officers for the parade resulted in a choice of William N. Spear for Marshal; Aids, John A. Steinbach and F. G. W. Fenn; Standard Bearers, James McDermott and Paul Harmon.

The additional names of Paul Harmon, Denny Lermon, Harry F. Harmon, Nicholas Lacy, H. C. Stevenson, Horace Moore, John R. Matches, Atkin E. Matches, J. L. Mitchell, H. F. Owens, A. G. Hoffman, J. R. Elm, W. B. Upton, James Condon, Thos. Ford, William Josephi, Fred Streeper, O. A. Clegg, Jasper Fishbourne, J. P. Morgan, W. N. Spear and F. W. Yale were added to the roll. A. F. Owens was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and F. G. W. Fenn, Poet of the Day. Mr. Anthony offered the free use of his hall for Sunday afternoons. John A. Steinbach and Paul Harmon procured a piece of canvas, and Harmon, being something of an amateur artist, painted upon it the rude picture of a bear, after a copy of the original Bear flag now in the possession of the Society of California Pioneers in this city. This flag is now the property of California Parlor, No. 1, and is a most treasured relic.

On Monday, July 5, 1875 (the 4th falling on Sunday), the Native Sons formed the Ninth Division of the procession, acting as escort to the children's decorated car. Many of them were attired in tattered miners' costumes, and carried on their shoulders the implements of California's early industry, the pick and shovel. These with the Bear flag and bear, have ever since been regarded as the emblems of the order. There was hardly a difference of ten years between the ages of the oldest and youngest of the paraders. The line formed at eleven o'clock on Market, Mission and Howard streets, adjacent to Second street, and moved from the intersection of Second and Howard streets along the principal thoroughfares of the city to the corner of Seventh and Market, where the Grand Marshal, General John McComb, reviewed it and dismissed the divisions. After the parade the boys marched to Anthony Hall where they held impromptu literary exercises and speeches and F. G. W. Fenn read the poem prepared for the occasion.

The next meeting was held on Sunday, July 11, 1875; and from this meeting dates the beginning of the order. The name of the Native Sons of the Golden State was changed to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and regular officers elected to hold office until the 11th day of January, 1876.

The officers elected and the members forming the society were as follows:

John A. Steinbach, *President*; born in San Francisco, October 21, 1854.

Jasper Fishbourne, *First Vice-President*; born in San Francisco, May 5, 1852.

F. G. W. Fenn, *Second Vice-President*; born in San Francisco, January 30, 1854.

S. P. Harmon, *Third Vice-President*; born in Albany, Oregon, July 12, 1857.

C. H. Smith, *Recording Secretary*; born on Mount Diablo, October 4, 1855.

H. F. Harmon, *Financial Secretary*; born in Albany, Oregon, March 9, 1855.

H. C. Stevenson, *Treasurer*; born on Tuolumne Hill, June 15, 1855.

F. Streeper, *Marshal*; born at Mokelumne Hill, February 3, 1856.

#### *Executive Committee.*

John E. McDougald, born in El Dorado county, June 5, 1853.

S. M. Steinwood, born in Sacramento, December 31, 1851.

Myles F. O'Donnell, born in San Francisco, January 13, 1853.

Abraham Mayer, born in San Francisco, November 12, 1854.

C. D. Olds, born in San Francisco, January 31, 1854.

#### *Members.*

Henry F. Owens, born in San Francisco, July 19, 1859.

William R. Connelly, born in San Francisco, June 11, 1855.

William M. Josephi, born in San Francisco, January 7, 1858.

Oscar A. Clegg, born in San Francisco, May 30, 1850.

William C. Miller, born in San Francisco, July 16, 1859.

Ellis Bloch, born in San Francisco, February 23, 1859.

Louis D. Patrick, born in Stockton, October 17, 1855.

George Winslow, born in San Francisco, March 12, 1859.

F. W. Yale, born March 26, 1854.

Broderick Temple, born February 14, 1859.

Geo. D. Spear, born Monterey, 1846.

W. N. Spear, born Napa, November 14, 1846.

A. M. Winn, Virginia, born April 27, 1810.

Gen. Winn had drafted a constitution for the government of the new society and presented it, and with some slight amendment it was adopted."

Gen. Winn was elected an honorary member of the society by a unanimous vote.

C. H. Smith, J. E. McDougald and J. A. Steinbach who were appointed a committee on ritual, submitted a ritual understood to be the production of Gen. Winn, for the appropriate obligation and initiation of successful applicants for membership

F. G. W. Fenn presented opening, closing and initiatory odes all of which continued in use until 1886 and some of which are still the ritual odes.

The Native Sons continued their weekly meetings with great enthusiasm and new members were rapidly added to the original nucleus of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

G. W. Anthony was elected an honorary member on September 15, 1875, and with Gen. Winn he was the only honorary member ever elected. He resigned his membership not long after and the story of Gen. Winn's retirement will be told as we proceed. Both are now dead.

The Board of Trustees were appointed to

confer with the Pioneers and arrange for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Admission Day.

A regalia for use in the Parlor and at parade was adopted on August 9th. Marshal, purple; President, red, white and blue; Chaplain, white; all with gold and silver trimmings.

A badge for the 9th of September was adopted, consisting of the great Seal of State imprinted in gold upon white satin and surmounted by a red, white and blue rosette.

On August 15th 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, that we look forward to the time when the order of Native Sons of the Golden West shall be fully established in all of the states and territories west of the Sierras and to that end we recommend the organization of associations similar to this in all the cities and towns west of the Sierras, and when five of them are reported to this society we will call for the election of delegates to organize the order.

Up to this time the society had met on Sunday afternoons, at Anthony's Hall, on Bush street, and now being fully organized they resolved to meet on Thursday evening, at the Olympic Club Hall, on New Montgomery street, but soon after changed the meeting place to Anthony's Hall, on the same evening.

The society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Admission Day on September 9th at Woodward's Gardens. A procession was formed and escorted by the French Zouaves, the Native Sons of the Golden West, then not more than fifty strong, marched proudly to the garden, where dancing was indulged in and literary exercises were held. R. Guy McClellan was Orator of the Day, J. A. Steinbach, President, and F. G. W. Fenn, Poet. Miss Nellie Fenn presented the society with an elegant silk flag on behalf of the Native Daughters.

On October 7, 1875, the following by-laws were adopted for the organization of a parliamentary school for the members.

*Section 1.* Seeing the necessity to understand the rules that govern legislative and other deliberative assemblies, a class of members shall be formed for the study and discussion of parliamentary law.

*Sec. 2.* The members of this society, who enroll themselves for that purpose, shall be the only persons entitled to conduct, govern and control the school, and may pass rules for its government not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of this society.

*Sec. 3.* Each member shall provide himself with a copy of Cushing's Manual, from which he must, in connection with their special rules, sustain any position assumed or argument made in debate before the school.

*Sec. 4.* This auxiliary of the society shall be known as the "Parliamentary School of the N. S. G. W." and as such have power to elect such officers as they may deem necessary and proper to insure order in its proceedings.

*Sec. 5.* As all expenses of the P. S. are to fall on its members only, it is distinctly understood that none of its accounts are to

be presented to the society for consideration or allowance.

General Winn presided over the class for six months, during which time several of them had become very proficient in presiding and debate. John E. McDougald succeeded to the presidency, and ably conducted their deliberations during the next term.

The school was of great benefit to the members and did much to develop the confidence and knowledge of the members who joined it. It was organized as a mimic legislature and Philip A. Roach, then a state senator, presented the school with a set of the Senate rules under which it conducted its business in so far as they did not conflict with Cushing's Manual, the recognized parliamentary authority of the school.

The first "open meeting," was held on November 29th, to which the friends of the society were invited. Gen. A. M. Winn lectured on "Etiquette" and other literary exercises constituted a programme that was much enjoyed by all.

It was the auspicious beginning of a system of open meetings that has contributed much to establish and maintain those cordial friendships that are proverbial in our Parlors.

Having provided in the constitution for sick and funeral benefits, the society began to become cautious as to their applicants and it was resolved that after January 1, 1876, no one should be admitted without presenting a favorable report from the surgeon of the society, Dr. B. T. Mouser.

The rules at that time provided for parades on Washington's Birthday, 4th of July and Admission Day, and that they might present a good appearance on these occasions frequent drill meetings were held, for which Anthony's Hall was not well adapted and consequently the society soon moved into Red Men's Hall on Post street, which had just been built, on January 13, 1876.

On October 21, 1875, a party was given at Sanders' Hall, in honor of President John A. Steinbach's twenty-first birthday, upon which occasion he was the recipient of a handsome gavel made of wood taken from the *Kearsarge*, and presented through him to the society. The first social was a decided success. The rooms were tastefully decorated with emblematic designs, and an enjoyable time was had by all. After the first dance First Vice-President Fishbourne presented President Steinbach with an elegant certificate of membership, got up for the occasion. President Steinbach, in reply to the presentation speech, took a hopeful view of the future of the society. He said, after feelingly referring to the honors showered upon him; "Our society is the beginning of an order that will proudly wave its banner over more than half of the territory of the United States, while its power and influence may control the destinies of the Golden West. We were born in a country of gold and silver, at a time when the world was looking for some great change; and when we presented it with more metals than the nations of the earth had ever seen before, with agricultural products in such quantity and

quality as to astonish mankind, it is not to be wondered at that we are proud of the land of our birth; and, when we consider that none but self-reliant, energetic families could get here at that early day, we are equally proud of our parentage."

The remainder of President Steinbach's term was marked by the adoption of many wise and salutary measures, legislation that is to-day part of the order's constitution, and which has stood the test of time and criticism.

The age of admission was changed, on the 18th day of November, from sixteen to eighteen years. At the same meeting a declaration of principles, of which are appended some extracts, was also adopted:

The society of the Native Sons of the Golden West was organized for the mutual benefit, mental improvement and social intercourse of its members; to perpetuate in the minds of all native Californians the memories of one of the most wonderful epochs in the world's history—"the days of '49"—to unite them in one harmonious body throughout the State by the ties of a friendship mutually beneficial to all, and unalloyed by the bitterness of religious or political differences, the discussion of which is most stringently forbidden in its meetings; to elevate and cultivate the mental faculties; to rejoice with one another in prosperity, and to extend the "Good Samaritan" hand in adversity.

The members must bear a good reputation for sobriety and industry; they must follow some respectable calling by which to make a living, and as a vital principle of the association, it encourages temperance among its members and recommends total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

The success of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in San Francisco, led to inquiries from Oakland, Sacramento, Marysville and Modesto relative to the formation of branches and it was resolved that, after the 7th of January, 1876, the society publish a pamphlet containing the constitution, by-laws and order of business, together with the names, residences and occupations of all members of the society.

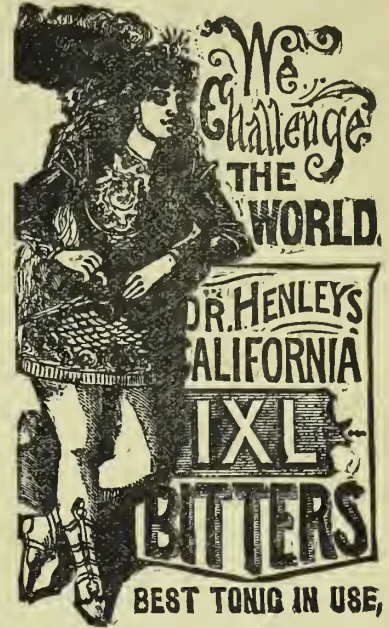
It was at this time that the original body was led to reflect upon the selection of a distinctive designation by which our assemblages should be known to the world. Something new and original was earnestly sought out, and the ingenuity of the Native Sons was almost at its wits end when John E. McDougald modestly suggested "Parlor," signifying a place where all might meet in cordial relations without social distinctions. The suggestion was at once adopted, and the original Parlor adopted the name of Charter Parlor, No. 1, which it retained until June 1, 1878, when it was changed to California Parlor, No. 1.

The first semi-annual election of officers was held on the night of January 6, 1876, and resulted in the following selection:

President, Jasper Fishbourne; First Vice-President, H. C. Stevenson; Second Vice-President, T. C. Bee; Third Vice-President, F. W. Yale; Recording Secretary, E. B. Marx; Financial Secretary, T. L. Stovall; Marshall, D. W. Whepley; Treasurer, John H.

—FOR—

## Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD by all DEALERS.

## THE HOWARD Medical Institute.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D. Resident Physician.

### To My Old Patrons.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES IF YOU are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control.

My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my services can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive remedies by express, with full instructions.

All letters must be directed,

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,

236 Sutter Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

or

P. O. Box 2275.

Cure warranted in all cases or no pay required. Consultations, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my infirmary (when desired) with experienced nurses.

Consultation parlors, 236 Sutter street, above the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MY DIPLOMA HANGS IN MY OFFICE.

CAUTION.—I can be found only at the Howard Medical Institute, 236 Sutter Street.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

Grady; Surgeon, B. T. Mouser; Trustees, J. E. McDougald, H. Marx, G. W. Coffey, H. F. Harmon and E. A. Brackett.

The secretary reported an active membership of ninety-six, with cash on hand amounting to one hundred and thirty two dollars and forty cents. The place of meeting had been changed to Red Men's Hall, a commodious hall just completed, fronting Union Square, on Post street; where the installation took place on Tuesday evening, January 13th, 1876. Paul Harmon took the chair, President Steinbach acted as installing officer.

Chaplain F. G. W. Fenn (who in a short time afterward met an untimely death in the waters of the Russian river), robed in white regalia sat beneath a canopy, and on being called upon made a very feeling and appropriate address.

Under President Fishbourne's administration the work went on; and the society grew in numbers and popularity. The many friends of the youthful organization showed their appreciation by numerous presentations. At the meeting held on March 2, 1876, A. L. Bancroft & Co., presented a magnificently bound copy of the Bible, which was received by a committee and placed upon the altar, and today occupies a like position in all subordinate Parlors and at the deliberations of the Grand Parlor. The night of February 3, 1876, was memorable by the presentation of the flag carried in the first Fourth of July parade. The presentation was made by Captain A. Gorley, on behalf of the legates of Henry R. Reed. Captain Gorley presented the flag in a thrilling, patriotic speech. President Steinbach, in receiving the flag, referred feelingly to their earlier meetings, and to the kindness and encouragement received from the late Mr. Reed, and, turning to President Fishbourne, said: *Mr. President*: "I now have the pleasure of placing in your charge this cherished emblem of republican liberty. You, as President, will deliver it to your successor, and so have it transmitted to the official guardians of the Native Sons of the Golden West." President Fishbourne made an appropriate reply, after which speeches and varied entertainment kept the guests until a late hour. The *Alla California* had always been a warm and consistent supporter of the society; and at the meeting on April 6, 1876, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, General Winn, on behalf of Messrs. Fred'k MacCrellish and William A. Woodward, publishers and proprietors of the *Alla California*, presented the society with its charter. After referring to the early history of the paper, and paying a glowing tribute to its proprietors, he said: "The *Alla* was a true friend of the Native Sons before you organized; and since then your proceedings have been regularly published and favorably noticed, this giving you that prominence and notoriety so necessary for progressive advantage. Now that you have become a large and strong association, they kindly print and present this elegant and novel charter. It is not the gift of king or potentate, but the free gift of free people, sealed with the great golden seal of the

Golden State, binding the people to respect and protect you in the rights and privileges therein expressed, thus making you one in name for 'social intercourse, mental improvement and mutual benefit.' Nearly all of you were born since the *Alla* was established. In its columns some of you will find your births recorded, and your parents spoken of as brave as self-reliant pioneers. Way back to the building of Solomon's temple, organization was formed for a 'more perfect union;' fraternal organizations have followed on the same basis and made the world more desirable for social intercourse among men. In like manner, the 'Native Sons' will take rank among the ruling social compacts of energetic, industrious civilization, and establish one of the most useful, powerful and glorious institutions the world has ever known or will ever know." Ex-President Steinbach then presented a frame for the charter, donated by General Winn, in his speech referring to General Winn, as the founder of the society, and giving a short biographical sketch of his life, President Fishbourne received gifts for the society, and expressed its thanks in fitting language. Pictures of General Winn and Daniel McLaren, as president and secretary of the first Odd Fellows' Association which met in the State, were presented to the society in the month of February, together with a unique frame carved by F. V. Hart, a member of the society. The design was a grapevine in full bearing running down the sides of the frame; and on the top of the frame, in lighter wood, was the figure of a bear, and at its bottom the figures 1846-1876. This frame now incloses the charter of California Parlor No. 1.

A. Mayer, B. T. Mouser, J. A. Steinbach, F. G. W. Fenn and A. M. Winn were appointed a committee to incorporate the society and duly prepared the articles, and on the 24th of March, 1875, acknowledged them before E. V. Sutter, notary public, and filed them in the office of Thos. H. Reynolds, County Clerk of San Francisco and Thos. Beck, Secretary of the State of California, and the society was duly incorporated as the Native Sons of the Golden West, and legally entered upon its fraternal career. President Fishbourne was succeeded by John E. McDougald on July 13, 1876. The report of the retiring officers showed a membership of 118.

Under President McDougald's guidance, the order continued to prosper; and it was due in the main to his wise and conservative action that the order was continued in the path marked out for it by its founders; for questions arose that at one time threatened to be very serious, growing out of the striking of the name of Gen. Winn from the roll, and giving publicity to the fact that he was no longer a member of the order. This action of the society was due to a constitutional amendment prohibiting honorary membership. Gen. Winn had many devoted friends in the society who strenuously opposed the proposition to abolish honorary membership which they esteemed an unwarranted and an ungrateful attitude toward the old General who was now nearly three

score and ten. He had led a very active life and had been for many years distinguished more or less in public and political affairs, and many apprehended that the odium of politics would attach to the young society if he continued to be prominent in its counsels. These opinions eventually obtained the ascendancy, and on April 26, 1876 honorary membership was forever abolished.

General Winn continued a warm friend of the order, of which he still considered himself a member. At his death the funeral was under the auspices of the order. His resting place at Sacramento is marked by a massive granite monument erected by the N. S. G. W.

President McDougald early in his term advised the formation of branches in this city; but no definite action was taken to carry it into effect.

The Fourth of July of that year was fittingly celebrated, the members then adopting the bear as their emblem and badge. They also paraded at the funeral of James Lick, adopted a design for a seal and took a benefit at the old California theater, which netted a handsome sum.

On August 3d, Hon. Philip A. Roach presented the society with a baton, historic in that it was cut by him from a tree growing over the grave of Thomas Jefferson.

At the close of the term the society numbered 122 members, with cash on hand amounting to \$303.61.

D. W. Whepley succeeded to the presidency, and had a very successful term, leaving the treasury in a flourishing condition, there being over \$1,000 on hand.

President Whepley was succeeded July 5, 1877, by G. H. Fairchild; and it was during his term the order met its first reverse and passed through dark financial days, which, however, were not sufficient to quell their ardor. It was on the 8th day of October, 1877, that the Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, of which J. C. Duncan was manager, suspended payment, and by that failure the society lost the whole of its accumulated funds, amounting to \$1,153. This disaster was the more felt in that on the same day Lyle Pitts, one of the members of the society, was drowned in the Sacramento river; and the society was at an expense of \$200 in recovering his body and paying the subsequent funeral expenses, which had to be met by an assessment on its members.

The society celebrated Admission Day of 1876 at Damons Grove, Sausalito.

The members formed at their hall, under Grand Marshal A. S. Owen and marched—nearly a hundred strong—to the boat, whence they paraded to the grounds at the grove, where literary exercises were held, followed by an enjoyable dance. F. F. Jewell, D. D. was Chaplain; J. E. McDougald, President of the Day; Judge G. H. Hall, Orator; F. G. W. Fenn, Poet, and all acquitted themselves of their allotted parts to the general satisfaction of all.

Up to December, 1877, the original San Francisco society constituted the entire order. On December 17, 1877, application was made by native Californians residing in Oak-



land. After due inquiry into the character and fitness of the applicants to associate with us in the intercourses of our fraternity

Oakland Parlor, No. 2, was organized December 30, 1877, two years and a half after the origin of the first Parlor. It was instituted by President Harvey Fairchild, of California or Charter Parlor as it was then denominated, assisted by Past President Jno. E. McDougald; Secretary E. B. Marx; Vice-Presidents, Jno. H. Grady, Frank J. Higgins and F. G. Wisker and Brothers B. G. Worswick, Henry Lunstedt, J. R. Matches, Chris. Maginnis and a large number of others. Homer L. Evans was chosen President, and the young and ambitious order begot the first of its progeny under auspicious and hopeful circumstances. Oakland Parlor was a good and faithful adjunct for several years, but at length some of its prominent members grew apathetic and as a consequence, its membership dwindled down to a few veteran, heroic spirits, like brothers Jos. Becht, Henry Trevor, Frank McWilliams, C. F. Hampel, J. J. Naegel and E. R. Hundley, who finally reluctantly yielded up the charter though but for a time. They subsequently, in 1884, with others, were organized as Oakland Parlor, No. 50, and as such have become a prosperous and popular Parlor.

Shortly after this an application was received from Sacramento, and after an investigation the Charter Parlor granted the applicant a charter under the name of Sacramento, No. 3, and appointed an installing committee and appropriated \$100 for the necessary expenses.

The new Parlor was organized upon the 22d of March, 1878, by President John H. Grady, Past President John E. McDougald, Secretary Henry Lunstedt, Chas. D. Olds and J. B. and T. L. Stovall of the Charter Parlor. Twenty seven members were initiated. The institution was attended with considerable enthusiasm and was followed by one of those banquets for which Sacramento Parlor has since become famous. The members were always hard and earnest workers and kept it up with such constant zeal that the Parlor has hardly known a month of retrogression in all the years of its existence.

For sometime afterward each Parlor retained its individuality; and, though working under the same ritual and using the same ceremonies, each practically claimed entire independence. Although no serious difficulty arose from this condition of affairs, it was seen that, as the order was extended, conditions would arise and circumstances demand a concert of action by which there should be some supreme governing power to make general laws for the regulation of all branches, and to which an appeal could be taken in cases of differences between Parlors or among their members. California Parlor, No. 1, as Charter Parlor, claimed this authority, but had not the power to enforce it. It was provided that all changes in the law should emanate from the Charter Parlor by and with the consent of the other two. The Charter Parlor drafted a new constitution prepared by a committee consisting of J. E. McDougald, Jasper Fish-

**FINE LINEN PAPERS**  
FOR WRITING MACHINES

And Supplies for

**"Caligraph," Remington and other Type Writers**

Sewing Machine Accessories—All Kinds—Wholesale and Retail.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS

**THE SAMUEL HILL CO.,** General Agents  
29 New Montgomery St., S. F.

**J. M. LITCHFIELD & CO.**



Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

**Military and Navy**  
GOODS.

Paraphernalia, Regalia and Uniforms for all Societies.

**N. S. C. W. SUPPLIES,**  
FLAGS, BANNERS, ROSETTES, JEWELS, ETC.  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

12 Post Street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

**UNION + HOTEL.**

P. REICHLING, Proprietor.

Cor. Third and Main Streets, - CHICO, BUTTE CO., CAL.

Headquarters for Commercial Travelers. First-Class in Every Respect.

Free Bus to and from Trains, General Stage Office.  
OSCAR H. REICHLING, Chief Clerk.

JNO. A. KOSTER, Sec'y.

Incorporated July 14th, 1883.

JNO. L. KOSTER, Pr.

**CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Sugar, Flour, Oil, Whiskey, Wine, Salmon, Beef, Syrup, Honey, Butter and Vinegar Barrels.**

Syrup, Pickle and other Kegs always on hand.

—DEALERS IN—

Hoop Iron, Hazel and Oak Hoops and all kinds of Cooperage Stock.

Works at Potrero.

OFFICE, 327 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

**A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY!**



**A Purely Vegetable Compound. The Most Wonderful Remedy of the 19th Century.**  
A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Asthma, Constipation, Indigestion, Sciatica, Dropsy, Malaria and all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles. The Greatest Blood Purifier on Earth. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 for \$5.

**C. H. WEBB,**

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

General Office 407 Farrell St., San Francisco.

Send to office for Circulars and Testimonials. A single bottle will convince you of its Wonderful Curative Powers.

Branch Offices for C. H. Webb's Haemony—John J. Buchler, Druggist 247 East First St., Los Angeles; Kirk, Geary & Co., Druggists, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.; Walter M. Trivett & Co., Druggists, 265 Main St., Stockton, A. McFarland, Tea Store, Main St., Napa.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

**C. H. WEBB'S HAEMONY.**

\$25 Reward for any of the above diseases my Haemony fails to cure. CAUTION. Note my trade mark closely. Beware of Imitations.

Be Genuine without the above Trade Mark on every Bottle.

References From People Who Have Used C. H. Webb's Haemony.

Hon. A. Van R. Paterson, Judge Supreme Court, San Francisco. Henry L. Dodge, Esq., Sather Banking Company, San Francisco. Captain Ferris, Steamer Apache, San Francisco. Dr. F. Teague, Dentist, 202 Stockton St. San Francisco. And I can also refer you to hundreds of others who have been cured by my great remedy Haemony. All the originals can be seen at my office. Consultation Free. I will give \$5,000 to any person who can prove that any of my testimonials are not bona fide and genuine. Signed, C. H. Webb. When all other remedies fail give this a trial. A single bottle will convince the most skeptical.

bourne, B. G. Worswick, Geo. W. Coffee, J. H. Murray, E. L. Meyer and Henry Lunstedt.

This constitution proposed to extend the jurisdiction to all the states and territories west of the Rocky mountains, but the Parlor refused to extend it east of the Sierras.

The constitution made many technical changes rendered necessary by the growing needs of the order, among others formally designating the Parlors under their selected names and providing for the formation of a Grand Parlor when there should be five Parlors in existence.

Brothers Tom L. Stovall, A. Mayer, and G. P. Johnson revised the ritual, and F. P. Medina prepared new odes. The music of the latter was too difficult, however, and the Parlors soon returned to the old, familiar tunes of the Fenn odes.

The Parlors at Oakland and Sacramento now became restless under the indefinite authority of California, No. 1., and that Parlor reluctant to compel them to unwilling submission to her mother authority, waived all its constitutional rights and consented to the formation of a Grand Parlor, to consist of five delegates from each Parlor, irrespective of its numerical strength.

California Parlor called the Grand Parlor to meet at its rooms, on Nov. 30, 1878, and from this we record the history of the order through the Grand Parlors as far as it is separable from that of California Parlor. Virtually California Parlor still held the reins of government until the Grand Parlor was incorporated a year and a half after the first meeting.

During these three years, the Native Sons had been steadily rising in the public estimation. They had abundantly received public and the best private encouragement. Invitations to their socials, balls and literary entertainments were eagerly sought for. The grand centennial ball at Union Hall, on July 4th, 1876, was the event of the season. They had made a creditable display in three Fourth of July parades and had loyally celebrated every Admission Day with appropriate exercises.

In fact they had deserved the public approbation and it had been generously bestowed. And now as the time for the organization of a Grand Parlor approached, the pleasures of Hope glowed warmly in the breast of their ambition. They looked forward to the meeting of the wise men they had selected as representatives, to prepare a new ritual and a code of laws under which the Parlors could dwell like brothers in pleasant unity, and for the election of active, zealous and capable officers who should sustain and maintain these Parlors, and form new ones wherever a sufficient number of loyal Native Sons could be found.

Many of those who were conspicuous in the early history of '75, '76 and '77 before the Grand Parlor period are now gathered to their pioneer fathers. Among them we remember: Gen. A. M. Winn, G. W. Anthony, W. N. Spear, F. G. W. Fenn, Chas. D. Olds, Joseph Fishbourne, W. J. W. Fishbourne, Tom Stovall, Chas. Birdsall, E. Buchanan Marx, G. A. Dodge, R. S. Haley, Frank J. Higgins.

#### THE FIRST GRAND PARLOR.

The first Grand Parlor met in the rooms of California Parlor, No. 1 (then Charter Parlor, No. 1), on November 30, 1878, and was composed of the following delegates, all of whom were present:

*Charter Parlor, No. 1.*—Jasper Fishbourne, Benj. G. Worswick, Frank J. Higgins, John H. Grady, Henry Lunstedt.

*Oakland Parlor, No. 2.*—Will G. Hawkett, W. A. Nash, Roderick W. Church, Homer L. Evans, J. W. Bankhead.

*Sacramento Parlor, No. 3.*—H. Clay Chipman, H. W. Taylor, J. W. Nixon, Geo. C. Kohler, Benjamin O'Neill.

Benjamin G. Worswick, of Charter Parlor, No. 1, was called to the chair, and said that "while with our limited membership the formation of a grand body might seem premature, yet the Charter Parlor had, for the sake of harmony and unity, cheerfully relinquished the authority of maternity, was entirely willing to vest the government of the Native Sons in a representative body, and was prepared to support such body with all the ardor that had distinguished its self-imposed labors of supervision." Edwin L. Meyer acted as temporary Secretary, J. R. Carnell as temporary Marshal, and N. C. Brew as temporary Sentinel, all of whom were members of the Charter Parlor. The Grand Parlor then proceeded with the transaction of business, and organized by the election of H. Clay Chipman as temporary Chairman, W. G. Hawkett as temporary Secretary. One representative from each Parlor was appointed as a Committee on Organization, as follows: B. G. Worswick, R. W. Church, Benjamin O'Neill. The Committee reported as follows: "To the officers and members of the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W.: We beg to recommend that the Grand Parlor proceed to elect officers to fill the following offices: Grand President, Deputy Grand President, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain and Grand Marshal." The report of the committee was adopted, and the following officers elected: W. G. Hawkett, Grand President; Benjamin O'Neill, Deputy Grand President; H. W. Taylor, Grand Secretary; J. W. Bankhead, Grand Treasurer; George C. Kohler, Grand Chaplain; and W. A. Nash, Grand Marshal. The office of Grand Lecturer was created, and B. G. Worswick unanimously elected to fill it. The second day's session was held in Red Men's Hall; and the following committees were appointed by the Grand President: On Constitution and By Laws—Delegates Taylor, Lunstedt and Nash; Seal—Fishbourne, Evans and Nixon; Ritual—Fishbourne, Hawkett and Kohler; Mileage and Expenses—Grady, Evans and O'Neill; Certificate of Membership—Fishbourne, Bankhead and Chipman. The next day's session was held in the Lick House, and the following standing committees appointed: Laws and Supervision—Worswick, Church and Chipman; Returns and Credentials—Higgins, Nash and Kohler; Jurisdiction—Fishbourne, Bankhead and Taylor; Cards and Regalia—Higgins, Evans and Kohler. The Grand Parlor continued in session for four days, and very little bus-

iness of importance was transacted. This session was a general disappointment to the Parlors, not so much in that no great amount of work was accomplished, as it was evident that a new body of young men would find it difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish all they hoped for in so short a time. The chief source of dissatisfaction was the selection of officers. The Charter Parlor had organized the two Parlors at its expense, and generously called a Grand Parlor anterior to the time agreed upon by the three Parlors and voluntarily offered an equal representation when its membership aggregated more than both Parlors together and their delegation considered that ordinary courtesy should allow them the Grand Presidency. No demand was made, however, but when it became known that the other two Parlors had combined and had settled upon Brother Hawkett, of Oakland Parlor, the evening before the Grand Parlor met, the California delegates felt somewhat indignant and when the election was accomplished, although it almost failed through the defection of Brother H. W. Taylor and Benj. O'Neill, of Sacramento—it elicited a dignified protest from Delegates J. H. Grady and B. G. Worswick, of the Charter Parlor. The session was harmonious throughout afterward and concluded by the Charter Parlor entertaining the Grand Parlor at a banquet.

Afterward the Grand Parlor adjourned to meet at Sacramento on June 2, 1879, in special session to hear the reports of committees and to then adopt such laws and government as the order might seem to require.

No constitution or any governing form of law having been adopted by the Grand Parlor, its power and the authority of its officers was as indefinite as before the Grand Parlor was organized. The officers indeed did not assume any authority and ere long they and the Grand Parlor was ignored by the subordinate Parlors, and the Charter Parlor now taking the name, California Parlor, No. 1, assumed the old functions of authority.

On February 27, 1879, a charter was granted to a new Parlor in San Francisco, to be known as San Francisco Parlor, No. 4 and was duly instituted by President Worswick and the officers of California Parlor.

A charter was also granted by California Parlor to applicants from Los Angeles and Past President Gabe Johnson deputized to institute as Los Angeles Parlor No. 5, which he did on June 5, 1879.

The time was now at hand for the special session which by mutual agreement was changed from Sacramento to San Francisco and fixed for June 10th. The outlook was not very bright, but the Parlors were hopeful for a better condition of affairs in the order as soon as the constitution and laws should be adopted.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The special session of the Grand Parlor, which was to have been held at Sacramento, was, by stipulation, announced to meet at San Francisco, June 10, 1879, where it duly assembled at Huddy's Hall, at 7.30 P. M. The delegates present were as follows:

*California Parlor, No. 1*—Jasper Fishbourne, John H. Grady, Frank J. Higgins, Henry Lunstedt, G. H. Fairchild.

*Oakland Parlor, No. 2*—W. A. Nash, J. J. Naegle, E. H. McMillan, J. W. Bankhead, Frank H. Tyler.

*Sacramento Parlor, No. 3*—Herbert W. Taylor, J. W. Nixon, Martin Coffee, J. P. McGinnis, John Barrett.

*San Francisco Parlor, No. 4*—E. J. Smith, C. C. Morris, W. H. Firmin, R. B. West, H. Rodgers.

*Los Angeles Parlor No. 5*, was not represented.

In the absence of the Grand President and Deputy Grand President, Jasper Fishbourne was elected temporary Grand President. The reports of the Grand President and Grand Secretary, together with their resignations, were received and accepted, and, on motion, all the offices of the Grand Parlor were declared vacant, and the following Grand Officers elected: Grand President, Jasper Fishbourne; Deputy Grand President John Barrett; Grand Secretary, H. W. Taylor; Grand Lecturer, Henry Lunstedt; Grand Treasurer, J. J. Naegle; Grand Chaplain, E. J. Smith; Grand Marshal, H. Rogers. The chair appointed the regular standing committees, and the Grand Parlor continued in session from day to day for six days, a large part of the time being devoted to considering the constitution, and legislating for subordinate Parlors.

A Grand Constitution was adopted with the proviso that it take effect at the next annual session, and the subordinate Constitution was to take immediate effect.

It was at the meeting held June 14, 1879, that the important legislation restricting membership to those born within the State of California was passed. Previous to this time, all born west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains since July 7, 1846 were admitted. The original Parlor contained upon its roll the names of several who were born in Oregon; but it appears that at this date they had all severed their connection with the order. The expenses of the Grand Parlor were paid by an assessment of \$35 levied on each Parlor. There was no report of the individual financial standing of the different Parlors; but it is to be presumed that they were not very flourishing, as two of the Parlors (Oakland, No. 2, and San Francisco, No. 4) did not pay the assessment.

The institution of San Francisco Parlor, No. 4, was found to be premature and its control unfortunately fell into the hands of a discordant element of contention and dissension whose ascendancy dissatisfied the better portion of its members and led to its speedy dissolution by California Parlor, No. 1, which in the absence of a Grand Constitution still continued to exercise the authority of the Grand Parlor.

The failure of this Grand Parlor to put its Grand Parlor into operation at once was well nigh a fatal error for our order. The Grand Officers were guided by no law and vested with no authority, and were as little recognized as the officers of the preceding administration. The condition of affairs almost discouraged the most sanguine natures in

our little band, and the order was at the point of dissolution.

Those who were undismayed by Durcan's embezzlement of all our savings, had lost hope against the inactivity of the Grand Parlor and the whole term was a story of regular retrogression in all the Parlors.

California No. 1, did indeed make a show of authority and when San Francisco Parlor, No. 4, ceased to be a creditable organization, California Parlor promptly annulled its charter.

Such was the prospect of the order on June 1, 1880, when the time came for the third session, where the order must either garner up new life or give up all the brilliant prospects of becoming a noble, patriotic order, with branch Parlors throughout the State, the ideals with which our early fancy was so opulent.

THIRD SESSION.

The third session of the Grand Parlor was held in San Francisco, June 1, 1880. During the previous year, the very difficulties that had been foreseen arose. Internal troubles in San Francisco Parlor, No. 4, rendered necessary that some extraneous authority should be exerted. California Parlor, No. 1, assumed the authority of the Grand Parlor, and annulled the charter. At this meeting of the Grand Parlor, both the Grand President and Deputy Grand President were absent. The Grand Parlor filled the office of President temporarily by electing Frank D. Ryan, of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3. The only Grand Officers present were Grand Lecturer Henry Lunstedt and Grand Secretary H. W. Taylor. The Grand President filled the chairs temporarily by appointing as Deputy Grand President, W. A. Nash, of Oakland Parlor, No. 2; Grand Treasurer, J. R. Carnell, of California Parlor, No. 1; Grand Chaplain, Frank J. Higgins, of California Parlor, No. 1; Grand Marshal, H. Clay Chipman, of Sacramento Parlor, No.

3. Los Angeles Parlor, No. 5, owing to its distance and the inability of any of its members to absent themselves from their business a sufficient length of time, was not represented, but sent a communication that it would nevertheless consider itself bound by the action of the Grand Parlor.

Representatives F. J. Higgins, H. C. Chipman and W. A. Nash were appointed on credentials, and the following were found to constitute the duly accredited delegates: California Parlor, No. 1—Frank J. Higgins, F. G. Wisker, Henry Lunstedt, J. R. Carnell; Oakland Parlor, No. 2—W. A. Nash, J. E. Cordes, A. L. Samson; Sacramento Parlor, No. 3—H. C. Chipman, Frank D. Ryan, H. W. Taylor; (Parlor No. 4, San Francisco, charter annulled during the year, and from Los Angeles Parlor, No. 5, no delegates were present.)

To settle any question that might arise as to the previous action of California Parlor, No. 1, before alluded to, the Grand Parlor adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in session assembled this, the third day of June, 1880, having received authority from California Parlor, No. 1, to assume jurisdiction over all Parlors of the order at present in existence, and which may hereafter be established, said California, No. 1, being the Charter Parlor, and having heretofore had all the privileges and powers now invested in the Grand Parlor, be it

*Resolved*, That the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West hereby ratifies all official acts of California Parlor, No. 1; and be it further

*Resolve*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this session the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

A quarterly per capita tax of twenty-five cents was levied upon all subordinate Par-

# THE LATEST FASHIONS.



**BUSINESS SUITS FOR..... \$25.00**  
**DRESS SUITS FOR..... \$35.00**  
**PANTS TO ORDER FOR..... \$6.00**

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

**CHAS. F. BURGMAN.**  
 TAILOR,

101—FIFTH STREET.—101

lors for the maintenance of the Grand Parlor.

The clair appointed H. Lunstedt, W. A. Nash and H. W. Taylor as Editorial and Historical Committee of the Grand Parlor

June 2d., the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing term: F. J. Higgins, Grand President; F. D. Ryan, Deputy Grand President; Henry Lunstedt, Grand Secretary; J. J. E. Cordes, Grand Treasurer; H. C. Chipman, Grand Marshal; F. G. Wisker, Grand Chaplain; W. A. Nash, Grand Lecturer.

The standing committees were appointed as follows: Finance, J. J. E. Cordes, J. R. Carnell, H. W. Taylor. Returns—F. A. Wisker, W. A. Nash, H. C. Chipman. Appeals and Grievances—J. R. Carnell, F. D. Ryan, A. L. Sampson. Petitions—F. D. Ryan, F. G. Wisker, W. A. Nash. State of Order—H. Lunstedt, H. W. Taylor, J. Cordes. Legislation—W. A. Nash, F. D. Ryan, J. R. Carnell. Ritual—H. W. Taylor, F. D. Ryan, J. R. Carnell. Printing and Supplies—H. C. Chipman, H. Lunstedt, J. Cordes. Laws and Supervision—A. L. Sampson, F. D. Ryan, F. G. Wisker.

One of the most important acts of the session was the action taken upon the report of the committee of the previous session relative to the incorporation of the Grand Parlor. The committee's report was adopted, and the certificate of incorporation was filed with the County Clerk of San Francisco county and the Secretary of State; and thus the Grand Parlor became a properly constituted corporate body in law. The following is a copy of the articles of incorporation.

#### ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

SACRAMENTO, June 8, 1880.

I, D. M. Burns, Secretary of the State of California, do hereby certify that a copy of articles of incorporation, duly certified by the County Clerk of San Francisco county, was filed in this office on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1880, containing the following statement of facts:

1. That the name of the corporation is the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

2. That the purposes for which it is formed are social intercourse, mental improvement and mutual benefit. To that end we propose to buy, sell, rent, lease, improve and otherwise dispose of real personal and mixed estate; to organize auxiliaries, sustain, suspend, disband or regulate them by charter, dispensation and by-laws, with such names, officers, privileges, authority and power as the society may from time to time determine. Also to establish subordinate Parlors, with such members, officers, authority, privileges, and powers as the society may determine, and do all other acts as may be legally done by virtue of the laws of this, the State of California.

3. The place where its principal business is to be transacted is the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

4. The term for which it is to exist is fifty years.

5. The number of its directors or trustees is seven. And the names and residences of those who are to act as directors or trustees until the next election, as provided for by the constitution of said Grand Parlor, are; Frank J. Higgins, San Francisco; Frank D. Ryan, Sacramento; Henry Lunstedt, San Francisco; J. J. E. Cordes, Oakland; Frank G. Wisker, San Francisco; W. A. Nash, Oakland; H. Clay Chipman, Sacramento.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State at office in Sacramento, Cal., the 8th of June, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL]

D. M. BURNS,

Secretary of State.

The Grand Parlor selected the following officers: Grand President, F. J. Higgins; Deputy Grand President, F. D. Ryan; Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt; Grand Treasurer, J. J. E. Cordes; Grand Marshal, H. Clay Chipman; Grand Chaplain, F. G. Wisker; Grand Lecturer, Wm. A. Nash. The Grand Parlor was very fortunate in its choice of officers. The Grand President, Frank J. Higgins, was an earnest and faithful worker, deeply imbued with a sense of the benefits to be derived from association, and with a desire to extend the order's influence. The Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt, had been associated with the order almost from the time of its inception, having joined on the 30th of September, 1875, and from the first had taken a deep interest in the order's welfare.

The new constitution adopted at the previous Grand Parlor, now went into effect. It fully defined the duties and responsibilities of the Grand Officers and the authority of the Grand Parlor. The Grand Officers under the new order of things had the confidence and support of the Parlors, and being thus inspired they soon aroused the enthusiasm and the old ambition of the members.

The old Parlors were restored to new life and Grand President Higgins instituted three new Parlors.

Marysville Parlor, No. 6, was instituted September 10, 1880, by Grand President Frank J. Higgins, assisted by the members of Sacramento Parlor.

The personnel was of the best possible character, and the energy and enthusiasm displayed did much to advance the order in the public estimation. The members though young had the confidence of the citizens of Marysville and when its members broached the project of a general celebration of the Ninth of September by the Native Sons at the city of Marysville, they offered them their fullest co-operation and assistance. It was the beginning of these splendid demonstrations as successful in every particular as it was beneficent in its influence upon our advancement.

Stockton Parlor, No. 7, was instituted March 12, 1881, by Grand President Frank J. Higgins, Deputy Grand President Frank D. Ryan, and Grand Secretary Henry Lunstedt, assisted by Herbert W. Taylor, Geo. C. Kohler, Thos. R. Harrold F. B. Houston, Geo. E. Keachler and a number of other members from Sacramento.

Argonaut Parlor, No. 8, was organized at Oroville, Butte county, May 14, 1881 by

Grand President Frank J. Higgins, assisted by President Geo. B. Baldwin, of Marysville Parlor, Leon De Roos of California Parlor, H. W. Taylor, of Sacramento Parlor and other members of Sacramento and Marysville Parlors.

Argonaut Parlor has always been active and progressive and with it originated the idea of establishing a uniform rank in connection with the Native Sons.

At the close of Grand President Higgins' term the order was harmonious, prosperous and hopeful and a sentiment had been created in various localities that was soon to be fruitful of large additions to our number.

Brother Higgins continued an ardent and active advocate and member of the order up to the time of his death last year, although his business prevented his participation in the Grand Parlors after 1883. We cannot at this time refrain from publishing the account of his life, which formed a part of the GOLDEN WEST obituary notice at the time of his death.

"Frank J. Higgins, the Senior Past Grand President of the order, died on Thursday, January 3, 1889, in this city, whither he had come in the hope of restoring his health, broken by the exacting labor of his San Diego enterprises.

Brother Higgins was a member of California Parlor, No. 1, and almost in the beginning of the order, and in 1880, when the Grand Parlor was incorporated, he was selected Grand President.

It was during his administration that the order first began to attract public notice, and its rapid rise to prominence, and a recognized position among fraternal orders was largely due to the energy with which he devoted himself to its promotion.

At the close of his term the Grand Secretary said in his report: "To him is mainly due the credit of having successfully put into practical operation the appliances for the spread of the order. Enthusiastic in his adherence to our noble principles, aggressive and energetic in spreading the light, affable and courteous in imparting advice and information to the inquiring minds, and possessed of the intellectual force and stamina so necessary to his high office, the order will lose in his retirement from the Grand Presidency, an officer whose value to its growth and permanency is 'beyond price.'

Brother Higgins was well-known throughout the State having been for a number of years a special revenue officer. His subsequent career in San Diego, his acquirement of large wealth and his engagement in numerous enterprises there, some of which very much impaired his fortune as well as his health, are stories now well known to the Native Sons.

His was a large hearted, liberal nature, and it was said of him in San Diego, that in the days of his prosperity, none of the friends of his youth were allowed to go away unassisted or empty handed."

#### FOURTH SESSION.

The fourth annual session of the Grand Parlor convened at Oakland, June 7, 1881, Grand President Frank J. Higgins, presiding. The following delegates were present:

*California Parlor, No. 1.*—A. C. Lutgens, John H. Grady, Henry Lunstedt, Ernest G. Du Py.

*Oakland Parlor, No. 2.*—Henry Trevor, Joseph Becht, John J. Nagle.

*Sacramento Parlor, No. 3.*—H. Clay Chipman, C. E. Parker, W. Shields, E. F. Cohen.

*Marysville Parlor, No. 6.*—G. B. Baldwin, J. C. Venter, W. J. Andrews.

*Stockton Parlor, No. 7.*—S. L. Terry, Geo. C. Israel, H. J. Corcoran.

*Argonaut Parlor, No. 8.*—A. F. Jones, M. Green, D. W. Wasley.

The Grand Secretary read the records of the Board of Grand Officers since the last annual session, which were approved, together with all acts of the Grand Officers. The report of the Grand Secretary showed six Parlors in good standing. Los Angeles Parlor, No. 5, had voluntarily dissolved. Its membership was too small and lacked vitality and interest, and when five or six of its members left that city the remainder felt unable successfully to maintain the Parlor and accordingly surrendered the charter. The death of one delegate, J. R. Carnell, was announced; and the following statistics were submitted: Number of members January 1, 1880, 154; June 7, 1881, 272; amount of cash received; \$1,591.90, by Parlors; amount of cash disbursed, \$1,300, by Parlors. Of the disbursements, \$328 went for benefits and funeral expenses. The receipts of the Grand Parlor were \$246 50; the disbursements of the Grand Parlor were \$139.65. The Grand Treasurer reported \$136.55 on hand.

Grand President Higgins in closing his report said, "a genuine spirit of fraternity in its truest sense asserts itself most prominently throughout the order. The reason is plain to us all. Every native Californian has an innate friendly attachment for every other brother of the soil, and when they are bound together by the ties of a sacred fraternity such as is ours, that friendship warms into a brotherly love which has no ending. I am now about to lay aside the mantle of official authority which I earnestly hope I have worn creditably, and retire to private life, after having served the order in the capacity of a delegate to the Grand Parlor ever since its inception. I am satisfied that I am leaving this work in good hands. Our past has been one of constant struggle; trials have beset us on all sides to test the forbearance and wisdom of older and less impulsive men than we; but to our everlasting credit be it said that we have never despaired, but struggled manfully on, and we have now the satisfaction of knowing that we are on the bright road to success; all working in perfect harmony with but one object in view, that being the advancement and perpetuity of the order."

Many constitutional amendments were adopted. Among the more important being E. G. DuPy's amendment to make the Past Grand Presidents permanent members of the Grand Parlor.

S. L. Terry's amendment that none but those who have held the office of Vice-President shall be eligible to the office of President.

Henry Lunstedt's amendment to abolish the office of Chaplain and assign his functions to the Junior Past Grand President.

G. C. Israel's amendment to abolish the office of Second and Third Vice-President, this was subsequently declared inoperative by the Board of Grand Officers as they were constitutionally the auditing committee and initiatory officers.

Frank J. Higgins' amendment to raise the age of admission from eighteen years to twenty years was laid over one year.

The application for a charter from Tombstone, Arizona, was rejected on the ground that the Grand Parlor had not the authority under its articles of incorporation, to grant a charter.

Higgins and Lunstedt presented a funeral ceremony, instituting and installing ceremonies and a new ritual all of which were adopted. The ritual like the two preceding ones was simple but instructive and without symbolical illustration, the charges being founded on the cardinal virtues and principles of the society, and the early history of the State. A quarterly per capita tax of twenty-five cents per member was levied upon all Parlors for the support of the Grand Parlor.

The officers elected for the ensuing term were: Grand President, H. Clay Chipman; Deputy Grand President, George B. Baldwin; Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt; Grand Treasurer, James Becht; Grand Marshal, E. F. Cohen; (subsequently resigned and Saml. L. Terry, of Stockton Parlor, elected); Grand Lecturer, A. F. Jones. The Grand President also appointed W. J. Andrews, Grand Outside Sentinel and J. J. Nagle, Grand Inside Sentinel. The Grand Parlor, after a three days' session, adjourned, to meet at Sacramento, June 6, 1882.

The year proved as successful as was anticipated by the Grand Parlor. Four new Parlors were chartered.

Placerville Parlor, No. 9, was instituted August 21, 1881, by Grand President H. Clay Chipman, assisted by the following *pro tempore* officers, Past Grand President F. B. Houston; Deputy Grand President H. W. Taylor; Grand Secretary, J. W. Reynolds; Grand Treasurer, Albert Clark; Grand Marshal, W. J. Dunlevy.

Pacific Parlor, No. 10, was instituted at San Francisco, November 3, 1884, by Past Grand President Frank J. Higgins, assisted by John H. Grady, Henry Lunstedt, Jno. E. McDougald, J. J. Naegel, of Oakland, Geo. Hofmeister, of Placerville, Chas. Maginnis, A. C. Lutgens, J. R. Matches, J. H. Jones, C. W. Decker and other members of California Parlor.

Modesto Parlor, No. 11, the first of a line of Parlors extending along the San Joaquin valley south of Stockton, was instituted on the 29th of October, 1881, with a charter membership of twenty-five. Grand President H. Clay Chipman assisted by Past Grand President Frank J. Higgins, Grand Secretary Henry Lunstedt, Grand Lecturer A. F. Jones, Grand Marshal S. L. Terry and Past President Jno. H. Grady.

Mount Lassen Parlor, No. 12, at Susanville, Lassen county was granted a

charter, but for some reason not at present very clear the Parlor was not organized at that time, but in December, 1886, Grand President C. W. Decker organized it under the name of Lassen, No. 99.

Eureka Parlor, No. 13, at Antelope, was instituted by Grand President H. Clay Chipman, assisted by Clarence E. Parker, F. B. Houston, P. C. Jurgens, Jas. Riley and other members of Sacramento Parlor. Although laboring under some disadvantages, Eureka Parlor bravely fought the good fight for its existence until September 1889, when it surrendered its charter.

The first general celebration of the admission of California into the Union, under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, took place at Marysville on September 9, 1881. The affair was well managed and was a grand success. Grand President H. C. Chipman was President of the day. Grand Lecturer, A. F. Jones delivered the oration and Chas. N. Post an address and other literary exercises were held at the Marysville theatre, and despite the great heat, a grand parade demonstrated the interest and enthusiasm felt by the people of northern California.

The celebration did much good for the order, the increase in membership being nearly 500 in the six months following the celebration. There were also a number of Parlors organized under the impetus given by this first public celebration.

#### FIFTH SESSION.

The fifth session of the Grand Parlor convened at Pioneer hall, Sacramento, Tuesday, June 6, 1882.

Nine Parlors were represented. The delegates present were:

*California Parlor, No. 1.*—P. G. P. Frank J. Higgins, Henry Lunstedt, John E. McDougald, John H. Grady, G. H. Fairchild, F. G. Wicker, Edwin L. Meyer.

*Oakland Parlor, No. 2.*—John J. Naegel, Henry Trevor, C. F. McWilliams.

*Sacramento Parlor, No. 3.*—Grand President H. Clay Chipman, F. B. Houston, C. U. Post, Frank D. Ryan, R. T. Devlin, John T. Stafford.

*Marysville Parlor, No. 6.*—Will M. Clark, M. F. Brown, J. A. Shaffer, C. J. Becker.

*Argonaut Parlor, No. 8.*—A. F. Jones, A. L. Van Mater, D. W. Wasley.

*Placerville Parlor, No. 9.*—R. Alderson, Jr., Geo. Hofmeister, C. R. Brewster.

*Pacific Parlor, No. 10.*—John A. Steinbach, M. A. Dorn, Wm. Metzner; Chas. L. Weller, Jr., Wm. J. Gavigan.

*Modesto Parlor, No. 11.*—John W. McCarthy, L. C. Branch, J. S. Williams.

*Eureka Parlor, No. 13.*—F. W. Volle, P. Van Maren, John Doran.

*Stockton Parlor, No. 7* and *Lassen Parlor No. 12*, were not represented.

The report of Grand President Chipman reviewed the progress of the term. He informed the Grand Parlor that the membership of the order had doubled, and concluding, said: "Never before was there so much enthusiasm in the order as now; never was its future so bright; and may a

kind Providence direct wisely our counsels, and inspire the heart of every member of our beloved order with a feeling of affection for his brother."

Grand Secretary Henry Lunstedt reported that five new Parlors had been instituted: Placerville Parlor, No. 9; Pacific Parlor, No. 10, San Francisco; Modesto Parlor, No. 11; Lassen Parlor, No. 12; and Eureka Parlor, No. 13. The membership of the order had increased during the year from 272 to 625. The receipts of the order had amounted to \$3,725.63; the disbursements (of which \$421 was paid for benefits), \$2,679.59. Altogether, the Parlors were in a decidedly healthy financial condition. The report of Grand Treasurer Joseph Becht gave the gross receipts of the Grand Parlor as \$636.30; disbursements, \$237.75; cash on hand \$298.55. The successful celebration of Admission Day at Marysville the previous year was the means of bringing the order prominently before the public, and of inducing young Californians to become members. The Committee on Legislation, M. A. Dorn, Chairman, and the Committee on Laws and Supervision, John A. Steinbach, Chairman, made a thorough revision of the constitution. Among the many changes, the most important were: The change of the minimum age of admission from eighteen to twenty years, to go into effect January 1, 1883; apportionment of delegates changed to one at large, and one additional delegate for each seventy five members or fraction of seventy-five members over twenty-five for each Parlor; no proxies allowed, but each Parlor might elect alternates; the date of meeting was fixed as the second Monday in April of each year; the duties of the Grand Lecturer were for the first time defined, and a great many other changes of technical importance.

J. E. McDougald's proposition to extend the jurisdiction to Oregon and Nevada was defeated, as was R. T. Devlin's amendment to change the election to the last day. Harvey Fairchild's resolution to deprive the Past Grand Presidents of seats in the Grand Parlor provoked an animated debate, but the Grand Parlor refused to amend the law that gave its Past Grand Presidents honorary seats in it, further than to make the law apply only to Past Grand Presidents whose membership in the order remained continuous.

The Ritual Committee, A. F. Jones, Chairman, reported a completed ritual, which was adopted and declared the ritual of the order, to go into effect September 9, 1882. This ritual was known as Houston's Ritual being principally prepared by F. B. Houston, afterward for a time Grand Secretary. The members had for a year or two past been ambitious for a ritual with symbolical and allegorical work, and the Houston ritual was the creation of this sentiment in the order.

Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, entertained the delegates at an entertainment and ball, which was the social event of the season at the Capital City.

The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing term: Past Grand

President, H. C. Chipman; Grand President, John H. Grady; Deputy Grand President George Hofmeister; Grand Secretary, C. L. Weller, Jr.; Grand Treasurer, Will M. Clark; Grand Marshal, C. F. Williams; Grand Lecturer, L. C. Branch. The Grand President appointed Grand Inside Sentinel, A. L. Van Mater; Grand Outside Sentinel, F. G. Wisker. The election was a spirited but an amicable contest. John H. Grady and A. F. Jones were the candidates for Grand President. The rivalry was of a friendly character and the supporters of each evenly numbered and it was not until after six tie ballots that the advent of a late arrival settled to election of Brother Grady. The Grand President-elect coming from the same Parlor, Grand Secretary Lunstedt withdrew from the secretaryship in favor of Chas. L. Weller, of Pacific Parlor, No. 10.

The session was a thoroughly good one for the order, not alone in the useful legislation accomplished, but in the influence that the communion of so many bright minds was to have upon the order at large. The delegates themselves began to realize that we already had among us the fame winners and honor bearers of the future of California. The delegates who simply came to Sacramento to make necessary laws and select a new set of offices for their execution, went back to their homes and their Parlors filled with a new zeal and a new enthusiasm born of admiration and attachment; the session short as it was had taught them to feel for each other. The Sacramento session will never be forgotten by those who were there and the recollections of its dramatic close, under the eloquent pathos of M. A. Dorn and the thrilling magnetism of Charles Weller will always abide like a benediction in the memory of all who listened.

After a successful and harmonious session of three days, the Grand Parlor adjourned, to meet at San Francisco the second Monday in April, 1883.

Stockton Parlor No. 7, was not represented in this Grand Parlor. It struggled on for a year or so under adverse circumstances and had virtually become extinct when Grand Lecturer L. C. Branch, J. A. Steinbach, W. M. Metzner, D. W. Wasley and Henry Lundstedt, on their return from the Grand Parlor of 1882 determined to rehabilitate it. They fell into the hands of genial Sam Terry under whose guidance they energetically canvassed the young men of the town and the same evening restored the Parlor to new and vigorous life under circumstances pregnant with the fullest promise of prosperity. Under the stimulus of this new "boom" the Parlor rapidly increased in membership. From this the history of Stockton Parlor is best read in the wonders of the memorable Ninth of September, 1884, an event that startled other kindred orders into a recognition of the approaching greatness of the Native Sons.

It had been resolved to celebrate Admission Day, 1882, with appropriate ceremonies and a committee consisting of H. Lundstedt, J. E. McDougald, M. A. Dorn, C. F. McWilliams, C. N. Post, Will Clark, C. R.

Brewster, A. F. Jones, J. S. Williams and F. W. Velle, was appointed to make the arrangements for the occasion. However no general celebration was held but the Parlors of San Francisco and vicinity held a celebration at Schuetzen Park; Alameda. Jno. H. Grady was President of the day—read the poem written by Hamlet B. Gage and Marcellus A. Dorn delivered the oration and the literary exercises were followed by a dance.

During the term of Grand President Grady three new Parlors were organized.

Humboldt Parlor No. 14, was instituted March 10, 1883, by Grand President Jno. H. Grady assisted by John A. Steinbach, W. J. Wiley and W. A. Spencer of Pacific Parlors

Mt. Lassen Parlor, No. 15, was instituted by Grand President Jno. H. Grady, assisted by A. F. Jones, E. B. Ward, J. H. Brock, O. E. Kusel and other members of Argonaut Parlor.

Fremont Parlor, No. 16, was instituted in San Francisco upon the 5th of April, 1883, by Grand President Jno. A. Grady and the following corps of temporary officers: Deputy Grand President J. E. McDougald, Past Grand President John A. Steinbach, Grand Secretary Henry Lunstedt, Grand Lecturer C. W. Decker, Grand Marshal W. J. Wiley. The Parlor was instituted just before the meeting of the Grand Parlor and its delegate did not participate in the proceedings of the Grand Parlor. The officers were negligent of their duties and the majority of the members losing interest soon consented to the surrender of their charter and joined the other San Francisco Parlors.

Although but few Parlors were organized the Grand Officers were actively engaged in disseminating the doctrines and principles of the order throughout the State, wherever there was any prospect of a Parlor being organized.

Rev. F. G. W. Fenn, the author of our odes and one of our pioneer members, his name standing second on the charter granted by the State of California, was drowned in the Russian river, Monday, July 3d, while bathing. He was to have delivered the Fourth of July oration at Cloverdale.

He was a man of singularly pure character, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was possessed of considerable oratorical power; and his voice was freely raised in behalf of the poor abused people of Ireland, at the meetings of the League in San Francisco. His life can hardly be said to have been a path of roses, for it was a hard struggle for existence, and nobly, manfully did he battle with the discouragement of an unsympathizing world, to gain for himself and his aged mother the sustenance of life. He was buried with the all-imposing ceremonies of the order, under the auspices of California Parlor, No. 1, C. W. Decker officiating as President and Grand President Grady as Past President. Many of the members of Pacific Parlor attended the obsequies. Matthew Crooks placed upon the grave a beautiful floral anchor, beside the many other floral tributes placed there by the other Native Sons and friends. At a meeting of California Parlor, President Ed. L. Meyer presiding Mrs. Fenn was voted \$125, and the following

was offered and adopted. "Again has the hand of death grasped from our midst an esteemed brother and friend. It is a hand heavy with the weight of sorrow when laid upon us in the fullness of honor and the ripeness of age, but when in the full vigor of an active, enthusiastic manhood the bright sun of life is suddenly extinguished, we are almost inconsolable in the shadow of our blasted hopes. His pure heart, his aspiring nature and his talented mind, expanding in the promise of a glorious maturity, have made the affliction the bitterer, the sorrow more poignant for us, as well as for his bereaved family.

"It might be well said of him that 'death loves a shining light,' for we knew Brother Fenn as one of our earliest members, the 'the bright, particular star' of our young fraternity at a time when his rare eloquence, his ardent love of country, and his strong, poetic nature were so potent in infusing into the minds and hearts of his fellow Native Sons, the enthusiasm that filled his soul. None but those who were associated with us in those days can appreciate how much of the prosperity of the order is attributable to those inspiring, encouraging words.

"Now that his troubled, patient, filial soul has gone to rest, and his voice will never more be heard in our halls, let us pay the last sad respects to his memory in the subjoined resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Frederick G. W. Fenn, an honored member of California Parlor, No. 1, N. S. G. W., has been, by the inscrutable will of God, called away from the scenes of his earthly usefulness; and

"WHEREAS, His upright and unblemished character and general disposition greatly endeared him to the members of the order; and the intelligence of his conception of our noble principles, and the stability of his attachment to them made his untimely demise a loss to the order that will be long felt and universally deplored; therefore

"Resolved, That we deplore his loss as a trusted and valued member and a steady and firm friend; and

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to his bereaved family, mindful that though all human sympathy may fail to mitigate their grief, they are in the hands of One who will not suffer the waters of bitterness to overflow; and

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy hereof transmitted to the mother and family of Brother Fenn, and copies also given to the daily papers."

SIXTH SESSION.

The sixth session of the Grand Parlor convened at Red Men's Hall, San Francisco, April 9, 1883, Grand President John H. Grady in the chair. The chairs of absent officers were filled temporarily by the Grand President. The deliberations were opened by a few well-chosen remarks by Grand President Grady; prayer was offered by acting Past Grand President A. F. Jones; and Grand Marshal Chas. F. McCarthy declared the Grand Parlor in session and ready for business. The Committee on Cre-

dentials, Jones, Chairman, reported the following delegates duly accredited:

*California Parlor, No. 1.*—Grand President John H. Grady, F. G. Wisker, Henry Lustedt (alternate for J. E. McDougald), Chas. W. Decker and Peter F. Dunne.

*Oakland Parlor, No. 2.*—Henry Trevor, H. W. Taylor.

*Sacramento Parlor, No. 3.*—F. B. Houston, C. E. Parker, J. W. Reynolds.

*Marysville Parlor, No. 6.*—F. H. Greely, C. J. Becker.

*Stockton Parlor, No. 7.*—C. H. Lindley, H. J. Corcoran.

*Argonaut Parlor, No. 8.*—A. F. Jones, C. E. Kusel.

*Placerville Parlor, No. 9.*—Richard Alderson, Jr., C. R. Brewster.

*Pacific Parlor, No. 10.*—J. A. Steinbach, M. A. Dorn, G. A. Young.

*Modesto Parlor, No. 11.*—L. C. Branch, C. F. McCarthy.

*Humboldt Parlor, No. 14.*—H. L. Hicks, H. H. Buhne.

The Grand President filled the vacancies on standing committees, and submitted his report to the Grand Parlor. He reported three new Parlors as having been instituted during the year,—Humboldt, No. 14; Mount Lassen, No. 15; and Fremont, No. 16; and the reorganization of Stockton Parlor, No. 7.

A gain of 271 members was reported, making the total membership 694. The finances of the order were reported to be in a healthy condition, there being \$3,257.30 in the treasuries of the subordinate Parlors. An application from native Californians resident in Tombstone, Arizona Territory, was reported; and the Grand President advised organizing Parlors wherever a sufficient number of native Californians warranted permanency; but the Grand Parlor refused to grant the application. Several appeals from the decisions of subordinate Parlors were submitted and decided by the Grand President, who took occasion to point out the crudeness and ambiguity of the constitution, there being no law to cover most of the appeals. Grand President Grady had given much thought to constitutional law, and recommended many important changes, which were adopted by the Grand Parlor. Grand Secretary Weller reported charters issued to three Parlors. The financial part of his report showed the sum of \$6,287.44 on hand in the various Parlors. During the year \$1,153 had been paid out in sick benefits to the members. Grand Treasurer Will M. Clark reported receipts of

Grand Parlor, \$830.50; expenditures, \$522.25; cash on hand, \$308.25.

The constitution was amended, allowing the Grand President to appoint, within thirty days after adjournment, as many District Deputy Grand Presidents as, in his judgment, he might deem advisable, they having power to organize Parlors and install officers, etc.

This amendment proposed by Curtis H. Lindley, of Stockton Parlor, No. 7, was the most beneficial law of this season. The Parlors had complained that they were not regularly visited by the Grand Officers and the latter found the order growing so fast all over the State that frequent visits to all were impossible, and this law providing for the appointment of District Deputies distributed the labors so evenly that the Grand President could devote his time to those Parlors where it was most required.

The fee for charter was fixed at ten dollars. The title of Deputy Grand President was changed to Grand Vice-President, and the Executive Committee of subordinate Parlors to Board of Trustees who should hold office one year.

Parlors were given permission to incorporate and delegates were required to be members of their Parlor one year before election, but the proposition that none but Past Presidents should be eligible for delegates was defeated.

The proposition to raise the age of admission to twenty-one years, excited a long debate without any prospect of a satisfactory conclusion when F. H. Greely offered a compromise measure which fixed the age of admission at eighteen years, with the proviso that any Parlor might in its discretion fix its limit at a greater age.

The amendment was adopted and remains the law to this day.

A great many amendments of importance were rejected, among them the proposition to change the word "Parlor" wherever found in the constitution to "Lodge" and also changing the words "Native Sons of the Golden West" to "Native Sons of California," was voted down by a large majority vote.

P. F. Dunne's proposition to reduce representation, Becker's amendment to fix meeting of Grand Parlor in September, and J. E. Wedngold's amendment to meet biennially, were also defeated, and F. G. Wisker's amendment to deprive the Past Grand President of a seat, shared the same fate. J. H. Grady's resolution to appoint a committee to prepare a Native Daughters degree was adopted and C. F. Montgomery, J.

THE TWO LATEST DESIGNS IN  
N. S. G. W. BADGES.

Are Made of Solid Gold, Enameled  
Red, White and Blue.

—O—  
MADE FOR SALE AT

HUBER & HOFFMANN, 39 Third St.  
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

Specialty—Presentation Medals made to order.

Orders sent to us for all Badges and N. S. G. W. Pins  
Promptly attended to.  
Country Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.



Solid Gold  
\$4.50



Solid Gold \$5.00

H. Grady, C. E. Parker, P. F. Dunne and F. G. Wisker were appointed the committee.

Stockton was selected as the place of celebration for the coming 9th of September. The following officers were elected and installed: Past Grand President, John H. Grady, of California Parlor, No. 1; Grand President, A. F. Jones, Argonaut Parlor, No. 8; Deputy Grand President, John A. Steinbach, Pacific Parlor, No. 10; Grand Secretary, C. E. Parker, Sacramento Parlor, No. 3; Grand Treasurer, Chas. W. Decker, California Parlor, No. 1; Grand Marshal, C. H. Lindley, Stockton Parlor, No. 7; Grand Lecturer, M. A. Dorn, Pacific Parlor, No. 10. Grand President Jones appointed F. G. Wisker, Grand Inside Sentinel, and John Hill, Grand Outside Sentinel. After four days deliberation, the Grand Parlor adjourned, to meet at Marysville the second Monday in April, 1884.

The year proved a busy one for Grand President Jones. Twelve new Parlors were instituted.

Amador Parlor, No. 17, Sutter Creek, Amador county, was organized June 16, 1883, by District Deputy Grand President R. Alderson, Jr., of Placerville, assisted by the other members of Placerville Parlor.

San Joaquin Parlor, No. 18, Lodi, was instituted on the 20th of September, 1883, by Curtis H. Lindley, District Deputy Grand President, of Stockton Parlor, assisted by Robert Murray, Wm. Inglis, I. D. Gall, H. A. Chaplain, A. L. Levinsky, M. G. Lane, A. H. Wright, Frank Lane, B. W. Manthey, C. E. Manthey, H. Fanning, John Beckwith and W. R. Ellis of Stockton Parlor.

This Parlor was never very prosperous and after three years of existence it surrendered its charter to District Deputy Grand President Wm. Bours, on March 15, 1888.

Visalia Parlor, No. 19, was instituted November 18, 1883, by District Deputy Grand President, T. C. Jurgens.

The Parlor languished for want of support and interest among the membership and did not participate in the deliberations of the Grand Parlor, but the Parlor was reorganized and established on a firm and prosperous basis, on the 3d of July, 1884, by Grand President Jno. A. Steinbach and District Deputy Geo. W. McPherson.

Arcata Parlor, No. 20, at Arcata, Humboldt county, was instituted September 1, 1883, by District Deputy E. A. Deming, of Humboldt Parlor, and other members of Humboldt Parlor.

Bidwell Parlor, No. 21, Chico, was organized by Grand President A. F. Jones, September 8, 1883.

This Parlor was unfortunate in the selection of its timber and was not regarded favorably by the young men of the community, and was dissolved by Grand President C. W. Decker in 1885. The true sentiment of Native Sonism, however, flourished in the breasts of the Native Sons of the town, and the prosperous Parlor that so generously and hospitably entertained the last Grand Parlor was instituted as Chico Parlor, No. 21, in Grand President Garrouette's term by District Deputy Grand President J. F. Shaffer, Past Grand President A. F. Jones,

Grand Orator Jackson Hatch and Grand Secretary Henry Lunstedt.

San Jose Parlor, No. 22, was instituted October 13, 1883, by Grand Lecturer Marcellus A. Dorn, assisted by Past Grand President John H. Grady, Grand Vice-President J. A. Steinbach, Grand Treasurer C. W. Decker, Acting Grand Secretary H. Lunstedt, Acting Grand Marshal F. W. Yale and other members of the San Francisco Parlors.

San Mateo Parlor, No. 23 was instituted December 14, 1883, by District Deputy Chas. W. Decker, assisted by F. G. Wisker, H. Lunstedt, Edward Hartman and F. W. Yale, of California Parlor. This Parlor was enterprising and prosperous for several years and fitted up its own hall, but many of its members moved to other places and when it lost its all by fire, the Parlor was unable to survive and surrendered its charter and all its property, consisting of some ninety dollars to Grand President Garouette.

Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, Merced, was instituted November 10, 1883, by District Deputy L. C. Branch, of Modesto, and Grand Vice-President John A. Steinbach assisted by the officers of Modesto Parlor in full regalia and members from Stockton and Lodi.

Fresno Parlor, No. 25, was instituted December 16, 1883, by District Deputy P. C. Jurgens, assisted by J. C. Simmons, G. A. Whitby and other members of Modesto Parlor, G. W. McPherson of Pacific Parlor and Jas. Corley of Yosemite Parlor.

Sunset Parlor, No. 26, was instituted January 26, 1884, by Grand Vice-President John A. Steinbach, assisted by District Deputy R. T. Devlin, Past Grand President John H. Grady, H. Lunstedt, Chas. L. Weller, F. D. Ryan, C. E. Addington, E. H. Kraus, J. S. Williams, C. W. Decker, and other members of Sacramento, California and Pacific Parlors.

Bear Flag Parlor, No. 27, at Petaluma, was instituted March 1, 1884, by District Deputy Chas. W. Decker and Past Grand President J. H. Grady, with Edward Hartmann acting as Grand Vice-President, H. Lunstedt as Grand Secretary and F. W. Yale as Grand Marshal.

Bear Flag Parlor suffered many ups and downs and often required the attention of the Grand Officers. In 1887 it had practically lapsed, and it was reorganized by Grand President Steinbach, Past Grand President Higgins, Grand Secretary Lunstedt and Past President Juillard and President Duncan of Western Star Parlor.

Western Star Parlor, No. 28, at Santa Rosa, was instituted March 15, 1884, by District Deputy C. W. Decker, Grand Vice-President J. A. Steinbach, Grand Lecturer M. A. Dorn, Past Grand President Frank J. Higgins, H. Lunstedt, President Ed. Hartmann, of California Parlor, E. L. Meyer, D. S. Jeffery, Vice-President Stranahan, of Pacific Parlor and other members of California and Pacific Parlors.

The triumph of the year was the grand celebration at Stockton under the excellent management of Grand Marshal Curtis H.

Lindley and the committees of Stockton Parlor, No. 7. The celebration reflected credit upon Stockton Parlor and the order, and was more potent in attracting the attention of the native element than anything in our past history.

Admission Day was celebrated Monday, the 10th, (the 9th falling on Sunday). The Native Sons of the Golden West gathered from many parts of the State to fittingly observe the 33d anniversary of California's admission to the Union. The day had been declared a legal holiday by Governor Stone- man, who, with his staff, was present and participated in the proceedings.

California Parlor, No. 1, and Pacific Parlor No. 10, left Washington street wharf Saturday night at 8 o'clock for Stockton, on the commodious steamboat *Mary Garratt*. The Gatling band, numbering sixteen pieces accompanied the California Parlor, and the First Regiment N. G. C. band, twelve pieces led the Pacific Parlor. As early as half past six o'clock the excursionists began to pour on to the boat, and shortly before the hour of departure the two Parlors, California, No. 1, numbering one hundred, and Pacific, No. 10, numbering seventy-five, headed by the bands, came aboard and were received with hearty cheers.

The Reception and Arrangement Committee consisted of C. W. Decker, Chairman; Frank Yale, F. G. Wisker, Ed. Hartmann, J. J. Suffer, Charles McGinnis, and Ed. L. Meyer of California Parlor, No. 1; William Metzner, S. S. Brower, William McCloskey, Ed. Foley, Charles Miller, Jr., J. A. Steinbach and Sherwood F. Graham, of Pacific Parlor.

Bro. Steinbach acted as general manager of the excursion, and to him is due the credit of a successful trip, the arrangements having been made so that there was not a hitch between the city and Stockton. The boat pulled out from the dock at 8 o'clock, receiving a parting cheer from fully a thousand people that had gathered to see her off. The time not used in sleep was pleasantly passed on the trip with music and dancing. Arriving at Stockton quite early in the forenoon of the next day, the Parlors were met by Stockton Parlor, No. 7, consisting of a hundred members, headed by the Stockton band and Grand Marshal Curtis H. Lindley. Pacific Parlor, No. 10, was escorted to the Grand Central Hotel, and California Parlor, No. 1, to the Yosemite Hotel. Half an hour later both Parlors were taken to the Yosemite dining hall, where an elegant and substantial breakfast was disposed of. At the boat about eighty of the lady excursionists were received by a committee composed of seventy-five Stockton ladies, all of whom went to the Yosemite Hotel. After partaking of breakfast, the excursionists were taken to the various headquarters assigned to them. The arrangements made for the comfort of the guests from San Francisco were perfect, and the boys from the city were loud in praise of their reception.

Stockton was handsomely decorated with evergreens, flags, Chinese lanterns, shields bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome, N.S.G. W." and "Welcome Pioneers." The grand stand and Marshal's headquarters, the Stock-



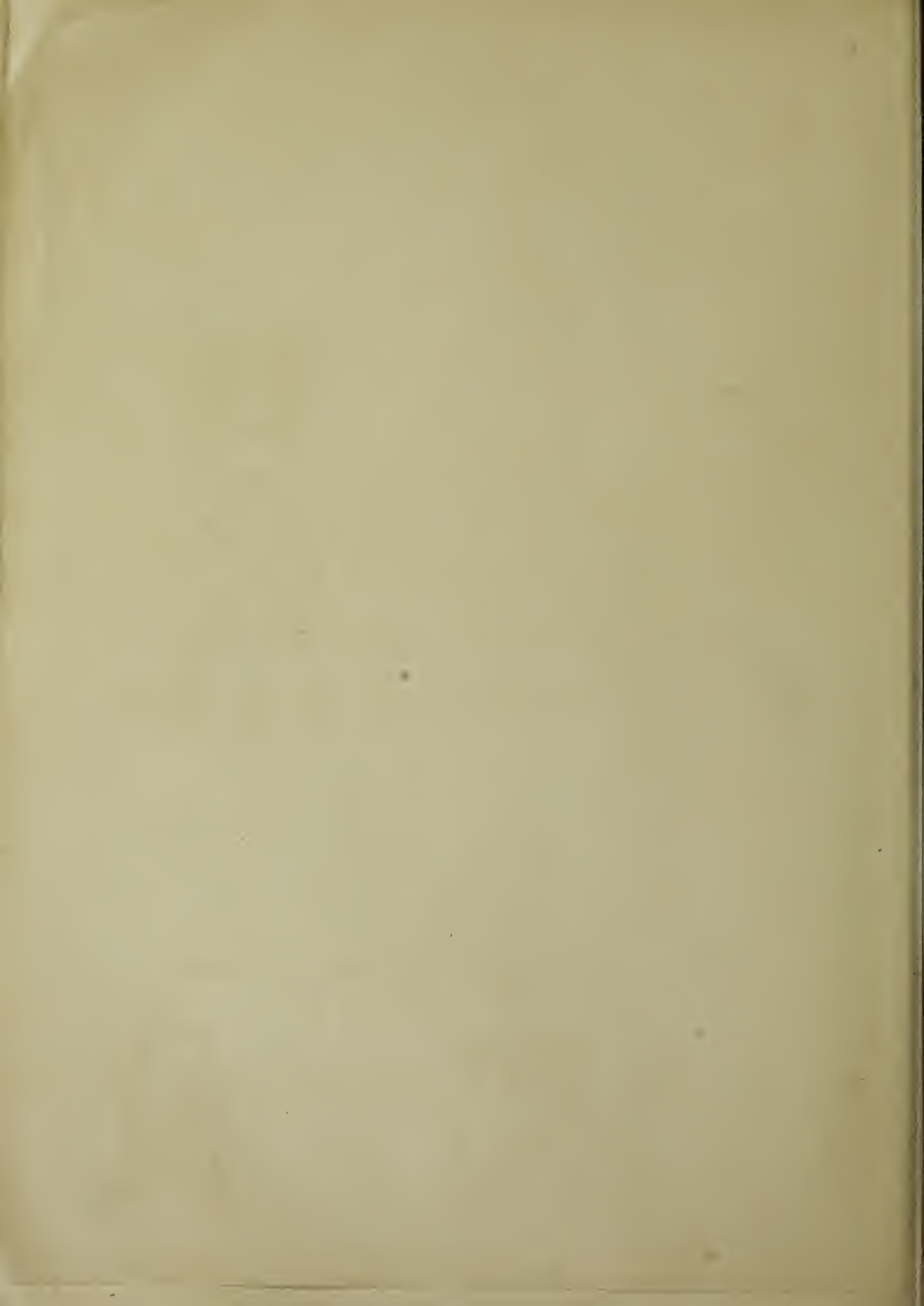


Mariano G. Vallejo  
John A. Sutter.  
Jonathan D. Stevenson.

A. M. Winn.

John D. Sloat.  
James W. Marshall.  
John C. Fremont.

## OUR HEROES.



ton Parlor's rooms, and various buildings were very handsomely ornamented by the Stockton ladies, who vied with one another to make the celebration a success. One particularly noticeable piece was a large canvas banner stretched across a principal street, on which was painted the great seal of California, and the motto, 'Welcome, brave sons of hardy pioneers—1850—1883.' The grand stand was covered by a large canvas tent, and had an elevated platform, with a seating capacity of two thousand. In the evening a sacred concert was tendered the visitors by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, under the direction of Ugo Talbo, which was a grand success.

On the morning of the 10th the festivities were begun by the firing of a salute of ten guns at sunrise and the ringing of the fire and church bells, and a general assembling of the people at the principal points of interest. The streets were thronged by 9 A. M., and a steady stream of visitors poured in from all points of the surrounding country. Many people came from a great distance. The celebration far surpassed any ever before held on a similar occasion. The procession extended over a mile. It was headed by mounted police, followed by Grand Marshal Curtis. H. Lindley and numerous aids, Governor Stoneman and staff, the Stockton Guard, Sacramento Guard, city and county officials and members of the local judiciary, Mexican war veterans, Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic; "Pike's Peak or bust"—a team of one mule and a horse covered with canvas—a representation of camp life in early days, California Pioneers, grand tableau car, drawn by six black horses. The front of the car represented the seal of the State, with a young lady as Minerva; Sutter's mill and the planting of the American flag at Monterey were represented and attracted much notice. The Parlors of the Native Sons represented were: California, No. 1, Pacific, No. 10, of San Francisco, with beautiful banners; Sacramento, No. 3; Marysville, No. 6; Argonaut, No. 8, of Oroville; Modesto, No. 11; San Joaquin, No. 18; Stockton, No. 7, and representatives of the Parlors from Placerville, Red Bluff, Sutter Creek and Lodi. In addition to the above enumerated societies, it embraced the entire Fire Department of Stockton, the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Caledonia Club of Stockton.

The literary exercises took place in an improvised pavilion on Hunter-street square and were listened to by not less than 5,000 people. The exercises were opened with a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, C. A. Weller. The introductory address by Grand President A. F. Jones of Oroville, was brief, but eloquent. After reviewing briefly the onward progress of the State he closed by saying: "The Sons of California are bound together and may we be prepared to meet that eloquent injunction, 'Thou hast blest that memory and paid these thanks which God appointed the reward of public virtue, and if by chance thou has given us a father's honored name, instruct what a debt we owe our ancestors, and may we swear to pay it by transmitting down entire these sacred

rights to which we ourselves were born.' " Samuel L. Terry read an original poem written for the occasion, of which a stanza will be appropriate as it was when Sam Terry read it seven years since, though the mind that conceived and the voice that read the lines are now garnered in the oblivion of death.

O! California, land of gold,  
Land of the harvest and the vine,  
Look on this pageant and behold  
Thy children standing at thy shrine!  
With bounding steps and hearts elate,  
And waving plumes and banners gay  
We come to greet our mother State,  
On this, her natal day;  
We greet thee, every Pioneer;  
We greet thee, every Native Son;  
And all who sought and found a home  
On thy dear soil before thee bow.  
It matters not whence they have come,  
They are thy children now.

The oration by Grand Lecturer M. A. Dorn, was an able and eloquent effort. Governor Stoneman was called upon and spoke briefly, and his remarks were well received.

In the afternoon a vast throng of people took much interest in a competitive drill between the Stockton Guard and Company A of the First Artillery of Sacramento. An open-air concert was given in the evening by the Union Gatling band of San Francisco. The festivities closed with a ball at the Avon Theater, where a beautiful flag was presented to Stockton Parlor, No. 7, by Miss Higgins, a Native Daughter of the Golden West.

Shortly after the Grand Parlor met Past

Grand President Joseph Fishbourn died and was buried under the auspices of California Parlor, No. 1.

During the administration of Grand President Jones Gen. A. M. Winn also breathed his last, at the age of 73. The Grand Officers promptly assumed charge of his funeral arrangements, which were conducted under the auspices of Sacramento, No. 3. The expenses were assumed by the following Grand Parlor and a few years after the Grand Parlor erected a magnificent monument over his grave at Sacramento.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



The Hardships of a Pioneer.

"Why, Lor' bless yer, the hardship we used to have when I fust kim out from Missouri was surprisin'. I even had to smoke chawin' terbacker. Now they put on so much style nothin' but 'SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA' will do 'em."

## MANNING'S

### Restaurant and Oyster Grotto,

13 AND 15 POWELL STREET,

Between Eddy and Ellis Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Banquets a Specialty

Oysters in any Style Delivered to any Part of the City.

The Finest and Most Elegantly Equipped Place on the Coast.  
Parties Supplied at Short Notice.

JAMES P. DOCKERY, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

## B. PASQUALE,

626 WASHINGTON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MANUFACTURER OF—

SILK and BUNTING FLAGS

Badges, Rosettes and Church Goods, Regalias, Banners and Society Goods.

Gold and Silver Trimmings  
Wholesale and Retail.



## NATIVE SONS' GRAND OFFICERS

### John H. Grady.

Among the patriarchs of the order stands John H. Grady, born in this city in 1852. He bears the proud distinction of being a Past Grand President. He joined California Parlor in August, 1875, when it was the whole order, and long before the fondest dreamer, dared to presume that the Association would ever become a great fraternity. He has in consequence shared the burdens of the early organization and assisted in organizing the first Grand Parlor nearly all of which he has since attended either as delegate or Grand Officer. In 1882, Brother Grady was elected the third Grand President of the society at the session held in Sacramento and held office at a time when work was imperatively demanded of the incumbent. That his work was well done the early records attest. Bro. Grady has held office in other societies and for two years, 1881 and 1882, served as Tax Collector of this city, and later served two years as Deputy State Treasurer. He still retains his old love for the order and regularly attends all the sessions and celebrations.

### Albert F. Jones.

The Pacific Coast has reared a generation of men and women physically and mentally the peers of any people. The chivalric blood of adventurous pioneers has been perpetuated. Albert F. Jones is a good type of the sturdy argonauts. He was born in Colusa county, February 14, 1858, and completed his education at Yale College in 1879. The same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of Connecticut and California and in 1882 he was elected District Attorney of Butte county, where he has resided since 1880. In 1886 he was elected Senator from the Fourth District, serving two sessions, during which he passed the bill creating a Normal school for northern California, which was located in Chico. He had the distinguished honor of being the youngest man who ever filled the position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bartlett, and was retained in the same position under Governor Waterman. He has taken great interest in fraternal societies, having served as Grand Lecturer of the Native Sons in 1881, and in 1883 he was elected Grand President of the order. Brother Jones has also been prominent in Masonry and Odd Fellowship. He has a pleasant address, fine physique and a happy faculty of impressing his associates. In enterprise connected with the development of the northern portion of the State and in politics he has been foremost as a leader. His record as an official has been clean, with an eye singly for the public weal. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of the Marshall monument in May last.

### Fred. H. Greely.

The career of Past Grand President, Fred H. Greely of Marysville, is most truly a rep-

resentative one for a Californian, and depicts to the fullest the vigor of the youths of the soil. He was born at Galena Hill, Yuba county, July 5, 1856, and received his education partly in California and partly in the East. After graduating from the Marysville High School, in 1874, he entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Keats Hill, Me., and in 1876 he continued his studies at Middletown, Conn., and was graduated in 1880. Since then Bro. Greely has been Secretary of the Buckeye Flour-mills, Marysville. In political life he has been honored as emphatically as in his fraternal associations. In May, 1886, he was elected Mayor of Marysville, which office he filled with distinction. In December, 1888, he contested with ex Congressman Berry for the Senatorship of the Twelfth District, which had become vacant by the death of A. L. Chandler, and won the place by over 200 majority in a district that gave Cleveland twelve majority in November. Bro. Greely is a member of Marysville Parlor, No. 6, and is a Past President thereof. The Grand Parlor of 1884 elected him Grand Treasurer, and the following year it made him Grand President, an office which he filled with great ability.

### Charles W. Decker.

One of the most distinguished men in the order is Charles W. Decker, Past Grand President. He has been a member of the order fourteen years, and has devoted his energies and means largely to the advancement of the fraternity. He is in the truest sense an enthusiastic and self-sacrificing member of the order, and his sincerity and earnestness have been fitly rewarded by the highest office in the gift of the order. Dr. Decker was born in Sacramento county in 1855, and graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School, and subsequently from the Medical College of the Pacific as a dentist, which profession he has since followed with success. In the Grand Parlor he has been Grand Treasurer, Grand Lecturer, Historian, Grand Vice-President and Grand President. He is President of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association, Secretary of the Golden West Publishing Company, which publishes the official organ, and is a Director of the N. S. G. W. Library Association. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Parlor of 1888, and a member of the Winn Monument Committee, Certificate and Charter committees. He is the author of the ritual and secret work under which the order has been governed for several years past. He belongs to a great many other fraternal and beneficiary societies, and his connections of this kind are more numerous than those of any other native Californian. He is talented, genial and liberal to the last degree, and is deservedly popular among his associates and acquaintances.

### Charles H. Garoutte.

Charles H. Garoutte was born in Yolo county, October 15, 1854, and has lived there continuously since that time, with the exception of about one year spent at Dutch Flat, Placer county. His early youth was spent

in alternating between attending the public schools and following the plow. After securing a collegiate education at Hesperian College, Woodland, he taught in the public schools for several years, devoting his leisure moments to the study of law. After a public examination he was admitted to the practice of the law January 11, 1876, by the Supreme Court of the State, and the following year was elected District Attorney of Yolo county, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected by a largely increased majority. He then turned to the actual practice of the law for a few years with good success, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Yolo county, being the youngest elected judge in the State. During the past six years he has filled this important position with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the people of Yolo county. During his official term as Judge he has tried some of the most important cases ever arising in the State. He enjoys the grand distinction of having broken the greatest electoral deadlock known in the annals of the order. In 1886, when the Grand Parlor met in Woodland, he was a Grand Trustee, and displayed marked parliamentary abilities and was with one accord selected to dissolve the triangular contest for the Grand Vice-Presidency. His choice for the place was made by a unanimous vote, and in the following year he became Grand President by virtue of his office. He gave the order a vigorous administration and aided materially in fostering the recent great prosperity of the society. He is an enthusiastic Native Son, in the fullest sense of the term, and believes in the order above all others.

### Marcellus A. Dorn.

Past Grand President Marcellus A. Dorn is a typical representative of the sturdy pioneer, both intellectually and physically. He is a man of large mental attainments and of commanding presence. He is a native of Los Angeles county, where he was born in 1857, was educated at the University of California and graduated in 1879 with distinguished honors, being the commencement speaker and class historian. Three years later he graduated from Hastings' Law College and began the practice of his profession. He joined Pacific Parlor, No. 10, shortly after its institution, was elected Grand Lecturer in 1883, President of the Board of Grand Trustees in 1885, re-elected in 1886, Grand Vice-President in 1887, Grand President, in 1888 and thereby a year later became a Past Grand President. Bro. Dorn is also a member of several other orders. He has a fine address and is an eloquent and brilliant speaker.

### Frank D. Ryan.

Frank D. Ryan, was born in Sacramento City, May 2, 1859. His early education was received in the public schools of the Capital City. In 1875 he taught school at Crystal Peak, Sierra county. He subsequently resumed his studies, and after passing successfully through the highest collegiate courses began the reading of law and was admitted

# SYRUP OF FIGS



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

to practice before the Supreme Court in November, 1880. He first became a member of the Native Sons when the order was in its infancy by joining Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare and promotion of the organization. He is a Past President of the Parlor he first joined and has served it in other responsible positions. In 1880 he acted as temporary Grand President and at that session was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Grand Parlor. During this session he was chosen Grand Vice-President and has been a member of the Grand Parlor with but two exceptions since its incorporation. He was twice elected a Grand Trustee of the order and for one year served as Chairman of the Board; the following year, 1888, he was a second time elected Grand Vice-President, without opposition, and by virtue of his office, was, in 1889, unanimously selected Grand President, the highest office in the gift of the organization. During his administration the affairs of the order were carefully attended to, and he spared nothing to promote the welfare and prosperity of the society.

#### William H. Miller.

William H. Miller, Grand President, was born in Centerville, Alameda county, February 6, 1860. While quite young he moved with his parents to San Francisco and received his education in the public schools of this city, from which he graduated in 1874, being then but fourteen years of age. The ability and application that marked his school days continued during subsequent years, and he is to-day a young man of wide learning and general information. He joined Pacific Parlor, No. 10, in February, 1883, and in appreciation of his energy he was soon elected President. His earnest attention to duty won for him the respect and esteem of all members of the Parlor, and his administration started an era of prosperity that has since continued without interruption. He was one of the organizers of the Library and Reading Room Association, and his devotion to it has won for him ten successive elections as President. In 1886, Bro. Miller was sent by his Parlor as one of its representatives to the Grand Parlor, which convened at Woodland, and his ability and application caused his return as representative to every Grand Parlor since. In 1887 he held the office of Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and filled that position with marked ability. In 1888, the Grand Parlor at Fresno elected him Grand Lecturer. He proved himself eminently qualified for that position, and was so successful that in 1889 the Grand Parlor, at San Rafael, by a most flattering vote, selected him to fill the office of Grand Vice-President. As a parliamentarian he has few equals. Completely versed in the history and theories which underlie the system governing deliberative assemblies he is practically experienced in their application, and, as a presiding officer, always commands the attention and respect of the body of which he may be the head. At the

last Grand Parlor Bro. Miller became, by a unanimous vote, the Grand President of the order for the present fraternal year.

#### Robert M. Fitzgerald.

Robert M. Fitzgerald, is in many respects a self-made man and an honored member of the fraternity. He was born in this city in 1858 and shortly afterward removed with his parents to Sonoma county, where he resided until December, 1874. At the age of seventeen he entered the Oakland High School, and in 1877, before graduating, stopped for a year and took charge of his mother's farm in Contra Costa county. He graduated in 1879, and entered the University of California with the class of '83, graduating with his class. He was afterward admitted to practice law, and has prosecuted his profession since in Oakland. When Oakland Parlor was organized he became its President and has continued therein ever since. At the Grand Parlor of 1888 Brother Fitzgerald was elected Grand Orator, and he delivered an able speech at the Santa Cruz celebration of Admission Day. The next Grand Parlor chose him as one of its Grand Trustees, and on the retirement of Chairman Sperry, Bro. Fitzgerald was selected to succeed him. He became Grand Vice-President at the last session of the Grand Parlor by one of the most complimentary votes ever cast for a candidate. He is an enthusiastic and zealous Native Son, and is ever ready to advance its interests and to lend the hand of fellowship to the humblest member of the order which is the only fraternity in which he has membership.

#### Henry Lunstedt.

We permit our readers to look into the face of Henry Lunstedt, the present Grand Secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

He first saw the light of day in his native California, within the historic bounds of "Old Tuolumne."

In early boyhood he removed with his parents from the country of his birth, and took up his abode in this city, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, but his intellectual stature is not to be gauged by the mere opportunities of the school-room.

He has achieved a larger growth. He has been a votary of self-culture. A natural taste for things of the mind has led him into books; has made him a wide and thoughtful reader.

With that self-analysis which belongs to every earnest man, he has perused with introverted eyes his inner personality, marked its needs and its possibilities, and labored to make it a more rounded, consummate, and potential force.

Aspirations so worthy after personal betterment, seconded by adequate effort, have not been without their appropriate guerdon. To-day Brother Lunstedt is a man who, for mental breadth and real attainments, stands in the foremost files of the order. His information is liberal, substantial, and upon a

variety of subjects. He enjoys large literary acquirements, which he cultivates conscientiously and carefully. He is an able speaker, a forcible and ready debater, and a foeman in honorable controversy, written or uttered, worthy of prime steel.

But Brother Lunstedt is something more than a man of books. He is a man of action. From opening manhood he has manifested a predilection for public life, and for years has served with competency and credit in various important and responsible capacities under our municipal government. The attrition of actual life has made him a keen, sagacious man of the world. In the undertakings toward which his energies have been attracted, he has shown a strength of purpose and a reach of vision that would be a credit to a much older head.

We bear grateful testimony of his tolerance of opposing views honestly entertained, of his freedom from prejudices, and to his generous sense of merit wherever he finds it. He is one of the pioneers and founders of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Of him it may be said, in adaptation of the sentiment of the Trojan Aeneas, that, in the toils and struggles of the order, he has borne a great part. To his endeavors in the past the order is sensibly indebted for its present position; in his abiding loyalty to its cause, may be read a hopeful augury for its future. As a Grand Secretary—filling the office nine years—he has impressed upon the order a sense of his peculiar ability and aptitude for the post. Moreover he has had the honor of sitting in every Grand Parlor that has convened, and was for a time Grand Lecturer. He is thoroughly familiar with the legislation of the order; is a recognized authority on all matters of law and practice pertaining to it, and it is not too much to say that his acquaintance with the personnel of the order is more complete than that of any man in it. He is, beside, a member of other fraternal orders, and was with Henry C. Langrehr, the first of the Native Sons upon whom the Thirty-second Degree of Scottish Rite masonry was conferred. Such men are the vital spirit of organizations. From them, as from a seminal center, radiate influences for power, and increase and stability. To them must be vouchsafed the rewards, as upon them must rest the solitudes, which go with the leaderships of the world.

#### Henry S. Martin.

Henry S. Martin, Grand Treasurer of the order, is a native of this city, thirty-two years of age, and one of the most enthusiastic members of the fraternity. He joined the order when Stanford Parlor, No. 76, was organized, February, 1886, and has been sent to the Grand Parlor repeatedly since. Personally he is jolly, good-natured and enjoys nothing better than a good joke. His faith in California is unlimited, and he is, as a result, a good Native Son. The Grand Parlor of 1889 elected him to the responsible position of Grand Treasurer, an office which he filled with great ability, and to which he was re-elected at the recent session of that body.

### Charles L. Tilden.

Grand Marshal Charles L. Tilden, to whom the Grand Parlor referred the duty of arranging for the great September parade, is a native of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, where he was born July 17, 1857. While yet a small boy he came to this city and has lived here ever since. Brother Tilden has been for eight years distinguished as the Captain of Co. G. First Infantry Regiment N. G. C., one of the crack companies of the State militia. Out of this company was organized National Parlor No. 118. Upon its institution the members called upon their old leader to guide them through the besetting paths of the earlier months. His administration proved most successful and gave the Parlor a boom which placed it among the leading ones. As a reward for his valuable services Bro. Tilden was elected a delegate to the Grand Parlor, a distinction that has since been continually conferred upon him. At the last Grand Parlor he was appointed Chairman of the important Committee on Legislation, and he succeeded in making for himself a most brilliant record as a bright and wise legislator. After a very warm contest Bro. Tilden was elected Grand Marshal and as such will have entire charge of the big procession, for which his talents and experience eminently qualify him, thus justifying the expectation of a parade great in every sense of the word.

### James I. Boland.

James I. Boland, Grand Orator, was born in San Jose, but has resided in San Francisco since he was one year of age. He was educated at St. Ignatius College, from which institution he graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. M. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Winans & Belknap and was admitted to practice in 1879 by the Supreme Court of California. He entered the Law Department of the University of California and received the degree of L. L. B. in 1881. He then commenced the practice of law and continued the same until 1886, when he was elected Justice of the Peace of this city, and in 1888 was re-elected to the same position, which he now holds. Bro. Boland is the Senior Past President of Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29, and at the last meeting of the Grand Parlor was unanimously elected Grand Orator of the order. He has sat in nearly every Grand Parlor and has occupied the most responsible positions in the order's gift, and has at all times evinced the highest aptitude for work many evidences of which may be found in our laws. As a thinker and orator he is rarely gifted, and his effort on Admission Day will be worthy of him and the order.

### W. Walter Greer.

W. Walter Greer, has made rapid progress in the fraternity. He joined Sunset Parlor, No. 26, September 5, 1885, and in June, 1887, was elected President, previously passing through all the preliminary chairs. In 1887, and again in 1888, he was elected to the Grand Parlor, and at the latter session he was

elected one of the Grand Trustees and made one of the Visiting Board. At the Grand Parlor of 1889 Bro. Greer was re-elected and chosen Secretary of the Board, and the present year was further honored, after a sharp contest, with the office of Grand Lecturer. He has been very successful as a teacher of the principles and work of the order. He was born in Sacramento, July 27, 1865, and is engaged in fruit-farming.

### H. G. W. Dinkelspiel.

H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, at present Grand Inside Sentinel, was born February 22, 1867, in the town of Solano, and is the third son of M. Dinkelspiel, one of the pioneer settlers of Solano county. Graduating from the Suisun High School at the early age of thirteen, he entered his father's employ and continued therein until his eighteenth year, when his mind evinced a decided bent for the legal profession. After several years study he was admitted to the bar with high honors. Bro. Dinkelspiel joined the order three days after attaining full age, and it is said of him that he could hardly await the passage of time so anxious was he to become affiliated with California's great order. Less than one year a member of Bay City Parlor, No. 104, of this city, he was elected a delegate to the Grand Parlor at Fresno, and so ably represented his constituents that he was unanimously re-elected in 1889 and was honored at that session by selection as Grand Outside Sentinel, and at the last session of the Grand Parlor was promoted to his present office. For four years he has been a Director of the Native Sons' Library and Reading Room Association, and has been a member of all the important joint committees. He is a member of the Grand Ball and Pavilion Committees for the celebration and has one been of the hardest workers for its success. He is ever ready to lend his aid to any measure that will promote the best interests of the order, and has during the past year personally brought about the revival of two good Parlors.

### Eugene J. Gregory.

Eugene J. Gregory, President of the Board of Grand Trustees, is in many respects a remarkable man. His mind is peculiarly fitted for executive work, and this has been frequently tested in the many enterprises and associations with which he has been

connected. He has a large brain, quick perception and firm determination, characteristics that are seldom united in one man and to which much of his success in life may be attributed; but a larger part of his success, as in the case of the great men of history, is due, however, to his mother. She is one of the few brave souls that accompanied their husbands to this State in the "days of '49," for her the trip had no terrors, nor did the wildness of the country perturb her. Bro. Gregory is a man of fine physique, tall, handsome and imposing in appearance. He is genial, frank, warmly magnetic and generous to a fault. In every sense he is a representative Native Son, and has before him a bright and useful career. He is a native of San Francisco, where he was born August 1, 1855, but he has resided in Sacramento continuously since he was three weeks old. His education was obtained in the public schools and the State University. He is president of the State Board of Trade, the central organization of all the boards of trade and improvement associations of the State; is a director of the Sacramento Board of Trade, the California Fruit Union and Twenty-sixth District Agricultural Association, Sonoma Development Co. He is an active member of many other fraternities, but his chief inspiration is found in the work of the N. S. G. W., to which he is completely devoted.

### John T. Greany.

The subject of this sketch, John T. Greany, Grand Trustee, was born in San Francisco, on June 17, 1860. His early education was received in the grammar schools and upon graduating, he attended St. Mary's College, in which he gained high honors, and where, in 1881, received the degree of Master of Arts. He then commenced the study of law, attending the Hastings' College, and was admitted to practice in 1885. While engaged in this study he was accountant and general business manager for Philip A. Roach, administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Blythe, deceased, which position he filled from 1883, until the death of Mr. Roach in 1889. During the years of his management of this vast estate, he proved himself a thorough business man, and when called upon to give an account of his stewardship, not one cent was found to be missing and he received great praise for his able work.

## THE SPECIAL DESIGN FLAGS

—FOR THE—  
N. S. G. W.

Adopted by the Committee on Decorations for the Admission Day Celebration and Manufactured Solely by us, are

**Now Ready For Delivery.**

All other kinds of Decorations suitable for the occasion.

## FEIGENBAUM & CO.

520 to 526 Market St. & 21 to 23 Sutter St.

and his sterling honesty and integrity. His career as a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West commenced in 1884, when he joined Pacific Parlor, No. 10. By his knowledge of parliamentary law and the constitution of the order, he was soon regarded as a standard authority upon all questions of law and he is now considered the most expert parliamentarian in the order. His careful and conscientious attention to duty, and his self-sacrificing labor for the good of the order, soon caused his elevation to the presidency of the Parlor. He was chosen as a representative to the Grand Parlors of 1887-88-89-90 and in each instance by the unanimous vote of his fellow members, which is a very high honor in a Parlor containing so many able members. Through skill in speech and debate, he immediately stepped to the front, and upon all questions was ever found upon the side of justice and right. For two years he held the high and responsible position of chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the entire order. Bro. Greany never sought office in the Grand body, being content to assist in the elevation of his colleagues, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he allowed himself to be nominated for Grand Trustee at the session of the late Grand Parlor, and in recognition of his great ability, he was elected by the highest vote ever given to a candidate in the Grand Parlor. The order throughout the State contains young men of marked ability, men to whom the fraternity of the Native Sons of the Golden West looks with loving eyes, but none are more loved, respected and esteemed for their straightforward manly conduct than Bro. John T. Greany. No matter how much his private business demands his attention, he is ever ready to respond to the call of duty in the subordinate Parlors, and his right hand and open heart ever have a warm welcome for all.

#### William H. Thornley.

William H. Thornley was born in Sonoma, December 15, 1856, his father being a prominent cattle dealer of that county. He came to this city in 1859, and learned the ship-brokerage business with Hughes & McDaniel. He was afterward three years with the firm of B. Grave & Co. In 1880 he entered the employ of J. H. Gardiner, ship and custom-house broker, and in 1886 was admitted to partnership in the firm, which still continues under the name of Gardiner & Thornley. Bro. Thornley is a benedict, having been married to Miss Freya Doepfner eleven years ago. Bro. Thornley is a charter member of San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, and has filled all the offices in the Parlor, and is now its Senior Past President. He is also a Grand Trustee of the order, to which position he was elected in recognition of his many services to the order. Although self-educated he is a man of unusual intelligence, bright and keen in business and has a most genial temperament, making friends of all with whom he comes in contact. He was in 1885 appointed State Commissioner of

Immigration and in 1888 the further honor of United States Commissioner of Immigration was conferred upon him, in both of which he has achieved distinction.

#### Jo Davies Sproul.

Jo Davies Sproul, Past President of Chico, Parlor was born in Solano county June 6, 1859. His father was a prominent physician of this State, and was an early pioneer. When the subject of this sketch was ten years old the family moved to Butte county and settled in Chico, which has since been their home. As soon as young Sproul was out of the grammar school, he was appointed to West Point Military Academy. He staid there two years, when he found that a military life was not in his line, so he returned to Chico and began the study of the law in the office of F. C. Lusk, the leader of the bar in Northern California. The new field was exactly suited to the ideas of Bro. Sproul, and he has devoted his best energies to his profession. He was a delegate to the last Grand Parlor, which honored him with the office of Grand Trustee an office he has ably filled.

#### David E. Morgan.

David E. Morgan, Grand Trustee, was born in Nevada City, California, September 12, 1858. He spent most of his boyhood days in the town of North San Juan, in Nevada county. He was Deputy Assessor of Nevada county for three years, and afterward served as book-keeper for the famous Blue Tent hydraulic mines near Nevada City. He became, in 1880, the secretary and assistant cashier of the Citizens' Bank, in Nevada City, which position he has ever since held. He is popular wherever known, and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of the public generally, as well as of the Parlor to which he belongs. He is a Past President of Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, was elected Grand Trustee in 1887, and re-elected to the same office in 1890. He has been a member of each of the last five Grand Parlors, and was District Deputy for the years 1889-90. He is an enthusiastic Native Son, and has labored faithfully and with much success in advancing the interest of the order in his section of the State. In 1883, he married Miss Helen G. Naffziger, and since that time they have been blessed by an addition to the family of two Native Daughters and one Native Son. He is a prominent member of other fraternal societies, and is a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, and at present, Eminent Commander of Nevada Commandery, No. 6, K. T.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE OFFICERS.

##### William H. Chamberlain.

William H. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Joint Committee, is a native of Columbia, Tuolumne county, where he was born October 3, 1855, his father being Judge C. H. Chamberlain, recently deceased, who for many years held most responsible positions of trust under the State and Federal

governments. To his mother, Mrs. S. G. Chamberlain, still living, the subject of this sketch owes much of his success in life. She early taught him the value of industry and upright dealing, and her wise counsel has left an indelible tracing in his character. At the age of twelve Bro. Chamberlain came to this city from near Stockton, where his family had removed, and since then has resided here and in Oakland. He attended the public schools of this city and the California Military Academy in Oakland from both of which he graduated with distinguished honors, in 1872, with him being Charles F. Crocker, O. H. Minor and others who have since attained distinction. Having a most studious disposition, and his thirst for knowledge being yet unsatisfied, he entered the University of California. After his graduation in 1876, Bro. Chamberlain became the editor and proprietor of the daily morning Oakland *Transcript*, which he conducted with marked ability for two years, doing most of the editorial work himself. The exacting nature of his duties, which were performed with rare conscientiousness and skill soon injured his health to such an extent that he was forced to retire. After disposing of the paper Bro. Chamberlain assumed the principalship of the San Leandro school at which he continued two years, resigning to accept a position in the Southern Pacific Railroad offices. In this field his acuteness, precision, comprehensive attention to detail and strong mathematical mind asserted itself so emphatically that the attention of the heads of the various departments was drawn to him and resulted in successive promotion, at all times unsolicited, until he became Traveling Auditor—a post of great responsibility and in which a thorough knowledge of every feature of railroading is the prime requisite. After seven years service, Bro. Chamberlain retired and became by appointment of President Harrison, National Bank Examiner for California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, which office he is now filling with great credit to himself and the State. One of the principal characteristics of Bro. Chamberlain's nature is a boundless capability for work, and the amount of business which he can perform in an incredibly short time is astonishing, but not surprising when his exact system is known, for he is methodical to the last degree and a great husbander of time. In evidence of this, may be mentioned the organization of the famous Dirigo Club, in 1884 and the Union League Club, in 1889, of both of which he has been repeatedly and unanimously elected President. The trait spoken of was also sharply disclosed in the great Conference Convention of Clubs, by which he joined under one banner about 5,000 young men, and of which he was the honored head. The same faculty was further exhibited forcibly in his social and military life. He has been successively Major of the University Cadet Battalion, captain of the famous G Co. Second Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel and Division Inspector on the staff of General Barnes. In Native Son circles, Bro. Chamberlain has been unusually active. He



joined Pacific Parlor in 1887, and has labored hard in its interests. In recognition of his services, he has been elevated to all the chairs and is now a Past President. At the late Grand Parlor, he represented the Parlor and was honored by appointment to several of the most important committees, upon all of which he did yeoman service. In further recognition of his services and talents, Grand President Miller selected him as Deputy Grand President. When the Joint Committee, under whose charge are the preparations for the great celebration, was organized, Bro. Chamberlain was chosen Chairman after a spirited contest, and has conducted his office with exceptional vim, enthusiasm and judgment.

**William H. Metson.**

William H. Metson, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee, was born in this city. His father was one of the pioneers of this State and as was usual, in 1849, with all new comers, he went to the mines shortly after his arrival and worked for a time at Wood's Creek, Tuolumne county. From there, in the early 50's, he returned to this city, and afterwards went to Mono county, where he built the important quartz mills in that county. On the running of the boundary line it was found that part of Mono county belonged to Nevada, and this became a portion of Esmeralda county, in that State. The Metsons living in that section were, therefore, residents of Nevada. Bro. Metson lived in Aurora and subsequently moved to Gold Hill, where he may be said to have been raised. He attended school in that section and was graduated from the Gold Hill High School, which at that time was recognized as one of the best intermediate colleges on this coast. In 1880, he began the study of law with P. Redding at Bodie. When that gentleman changed to San Francisco he removed with him. In 1883, he entered the Hastings' College of the Law and was graduated from there in 1886. He was elected president of his class, no small honor in a class of bright and popular fellows. After his admission to the bar, he still continued with Mr. Reddy and became his partner in practice. Bro. Metson has devoted all his time to the study of law. He is inspired with a worthy ambition and he certainly has made his mark and his ability is conceded in the profession. Except to the Native Sons he belongs to no society. He is Past President, 1886, of his Parlor, El Dorado, No. 52, and has been a member of the Grand Parlor since 1887. He has ever been an enthusiastic and hard-working member of the order, and is completely wrapped up in its welfare. In manner he is pleasant and affable, but in debate is a foreman worthy of the finest steel, being fertile in resource and a sharp, logical speaker. He is a man of marked character, of earnest purpose and has before him an honorable career.

**Richard P. Doolan.**

Richard Peter Doolan was born in this city, February 16, 1860, and completed his

CHAS. A. BOLDEMANN. CHAS. J. COLLINS, JR.  
ESTABLISHED 1850



**DR. LORYEA'S  
New Hammam**

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

218 Post St. bet. Dupont & Stockton

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Finest Turkish, Russian, Electric and Medicated Baths in the city.

Single Baths \$1; Six tickets \$5.

Open for gentlemen day and night, Sundays included. Open for ladies from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

H. MAYER, Member of California Parlor.

**B. MAYER & SON,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Coffees, Teas and Groceries,**

236 SIXTH STREET, S. F.

Country Orders Solicited

Goods Packed and Shipped Free of Charge.

Send for Price List.

**A. C. LUTGENS,**  
ARCHITECT, 935 MARKET STREET, ROOM 5.

**EUGENE F. BERT,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 137 to 139 Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal.

**M. A. DORN,** **D. S. DORN.**  
**DORN & DORN,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, 306 Pine Street, over Pacific Bank.

**JOHN T. GREANY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 14 GRANT AVENUE, ROOM 27, San Francisco, Cal.

**GEORGE W. HUPERS,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ROOM 16, NEVADA BLOCK San Francisco, Cal.

**MYER JACOBS,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, 215 Sansome Street, Rooms 10 and 11, San Francisco.

**EUGENE W. LEVY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, 405 Montgomery Street, Room 19. Telephone 1510. Elevator Entrance 508 California Street, San Francisco.

**A. T. MCCREERY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 309 Montgomery Street, Room 72, Nevada Block.

**A. RUEF,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 402 Montgomery Street, N. E. Corner California. Telephone No. 146

**DANIEL SUTER,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 224 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter Streets, Rooms 1 and 2, San Francisco.

**J. E. SAND, D. D. S.**  
DENTIST, 121 1/2 ST. STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Rooms 3 and 4, Office Hours: 9 A. M., to 12 M., and 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

**T. J. LeTOURNEUX M. D.,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 22 GEARY STREET, Office Hours: 1 to 3 P. M. and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. Telephone 819, San Francisco.

**DR. W. H. McLAUGHLIN,**  
CORNER 26TH AND MISSION STREETS. Hours 12 TO 2 and 7 to 8. Telephone 678, San Francisco.

**DRS. E. H. & GEO. C. PARDEE,**  
SPECIALISTS FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Nose and Throat. 526 Montgomery Street, Corner Clay San Francisco, Cal. Hours 9:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

**HARRY J. LASK,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER AND COMMISSIONER, 215 Sansone Street. Telephone No 336. Residence No. 156 Eddy Street, San Francisco.



(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

**Vineyards, Cellars and Distilleries**

—Sited at—

**OAKVILLE, NAPA CO., CAL.**

**H. W. CRABB, PROPRIETOR.**

“TO-KALON” has received more Medals, Diplomas and Premiums, than any other brand of Wines and Brandies in America.

PURETY GUARANTEED.

**JAS. L. DAVIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS,  
308 CALIFORNIA STREET,**

San Francisco, Cal.

grammar school studies at Lincoln Grammar school being honorary in the first grade class of '74. He afterward attended St. Ignatius College and graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Five months later he received a diploma from Heald's Business College and then took a position as bookkeeper for the H. T. Holmes Lime Company, remaining with it eight years. During the past two years Bro. Doolan has acted as principal bookkeeper for Nolan Bros. He has served as Secretary and Director of the Olympic Club and was a member of the committee which arranged the plans for the present club rooms. As an athlete Bro. Doolan is quite prominent, having won a number of gold medals for running and jumping. He was formerly a member of Mission Parlor, No. 38, but upon the organization of Hesperian, No. 137, withdrew and cast his lot with the new Parlor. He was a delegate to the last Grand Parlor and upon the organization of the Joint Committee was elected Secretary, which arduous post he has filled to the satisfaction of the entire membership.

#### James P. Dockery.

James P. Dockery, Treasurer of the Joint Committee, is a representative Native Son and full of the vim and liberality that has made California celebrated in the annals of the world. He was born at Port Wine, Sierra county, February 26, 1863. His earlier years were spent in Virginia City, Nevada. At the age of fourteen he went to Los Angeles and entered St. Vincent's college from which he graduated, January 1, 1880. Returning to Virginia City he became a bookkeeper and labored as such until February, 1884, when he came to San Francisco, a total stranger and with no capital. He accepted the first opening that of solicitor for a sewing machine agency at one dollar a day. Next obtaining work as bookkeeper for one of the large restaurants, he became identified as manager and eventually succeeded in purchasing Manning's Oyster Grotto, which he has conducted since March, 1888, with rare good judgment and profit. Brother Dockery joined the order in June 1888, linking his fortune with California Parlor. This subordinate has since honored him repeatedly, making him chairman of the Board of Trustees from January to July 1889, then Third Vice-President and now Second Vice-President. He was also elected a delegate to the Grand Parlor of 1890, and now will represent his Parlor at the World's Fair Convention. On the organization of the Joint Committee, Bro. Dockery was elected treasurer by an overwhelming vote. As such officer he has furnished bonds in the sum of \$100,000 an amount never before exacted in this State for such service. Grand President Miller, in recognition, of Brother Dockery's splendid financial ability appointed him on the Grand Parlor Finance Committee for the present year. In other fraternities Bro. Dockery has reached high place, being at the present time Grand Protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and Supreme Treasurer of the Fraternal Guild. He is a

man of marked ability, genial and whole-souled to the last degree and in every way worthy of the proud name of Native Son.

#### Charles F. Crocker.

Charles F. Crocker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is a native of Sacramento where he was born, December 26, 1854, his father being Charles Crocker of railroad fame. He received his earliest schooling in the public schools of that place. Afterward removing to San Francisco his studies were continued until 1872 when he entered the State University continuing there until graduation. Subsequently he went to Germany where his general studies were completed under the master minds of the age. The surroundings and education of Colonel Crocker were such as drew him naturally into rail-roading and fitted him to carry out to a grand consummation the great enterprises planned by his illustrious father. Col. Crocker also attended College Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, and to gain a thorough practical knowledge of the railroad business, took service in the general freight office and other departments until he was called to the executive office of the Central Pacific where he assumed the management of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's affairs. He has been for sometime First Vice-President of the Southern Pacific System, and in the continued absence of the president he really exercises all the functions and has resting upon him all the responsibilities of the greatest railroad in the world. He has shown great executive ability as one of the managers of the Golden State. As a representative Native Son it was very appropriate that he should be selected as Trustee of the Leland Stanford Junior University. Bro. Crocker has been a member of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, for several years and has been at all times deeply interested in its welfare and that of the whole order. It was through Col. Crocker's liberality that the Sutter Fort property was recently saved from destruction and his splendid work on the Finance Committee is well-known. He is modest and retiring in disposition and dislikes notoriety, but has nevertheless been an energetic and capable member.

#### R. P. Hammond, Jr.

The subject of this sketch, R. P. Hammond, Jr., was born in Stockton in May 1859. He is a graduate of University Mound College, where he gained the rudiments of his scientific education. He entered the State University to study engineering in 1876, but before completing the entire course was employed by the Southern Pacific Company as Assistant Engineer, one of the most responsible positions on the road, and the quality of his work fully justified the confidence of the company in him. Under his direction the Hotel Del Monte was laid out and constructed, together with its many miles of beautiful walks and drives. He is a well known and popular club man, and in addition to having ably filled the position of United States Surveyor General, is President

of the Board of Park Commissioners, President of the Olympic Club, and Past President of Alcatraz Parlor, No. 147. General Hammond was Chief of Staff to the Grand Marshall in the parade held in San Jose on September 9th, last, for which trying position his experience as major and engineer in the National Guard eminently qualified him. Bro. Hammond or "Dick" as his numerous friends love to call him, is one of the most prominent young men in California. He is known throughout the State, and is everywhere esteemed and respected. He is a member of the well-known firm of real estate agents and auctioneers, McAfee, Baldwin & Hammond, of San Francisco. Bro. Hammond is one of the shining lights of the Native Sons organization. His recent work on the Joint and Reception Committees has won for him the highest commendation of his fellows.

#### Frank H. Dunne.

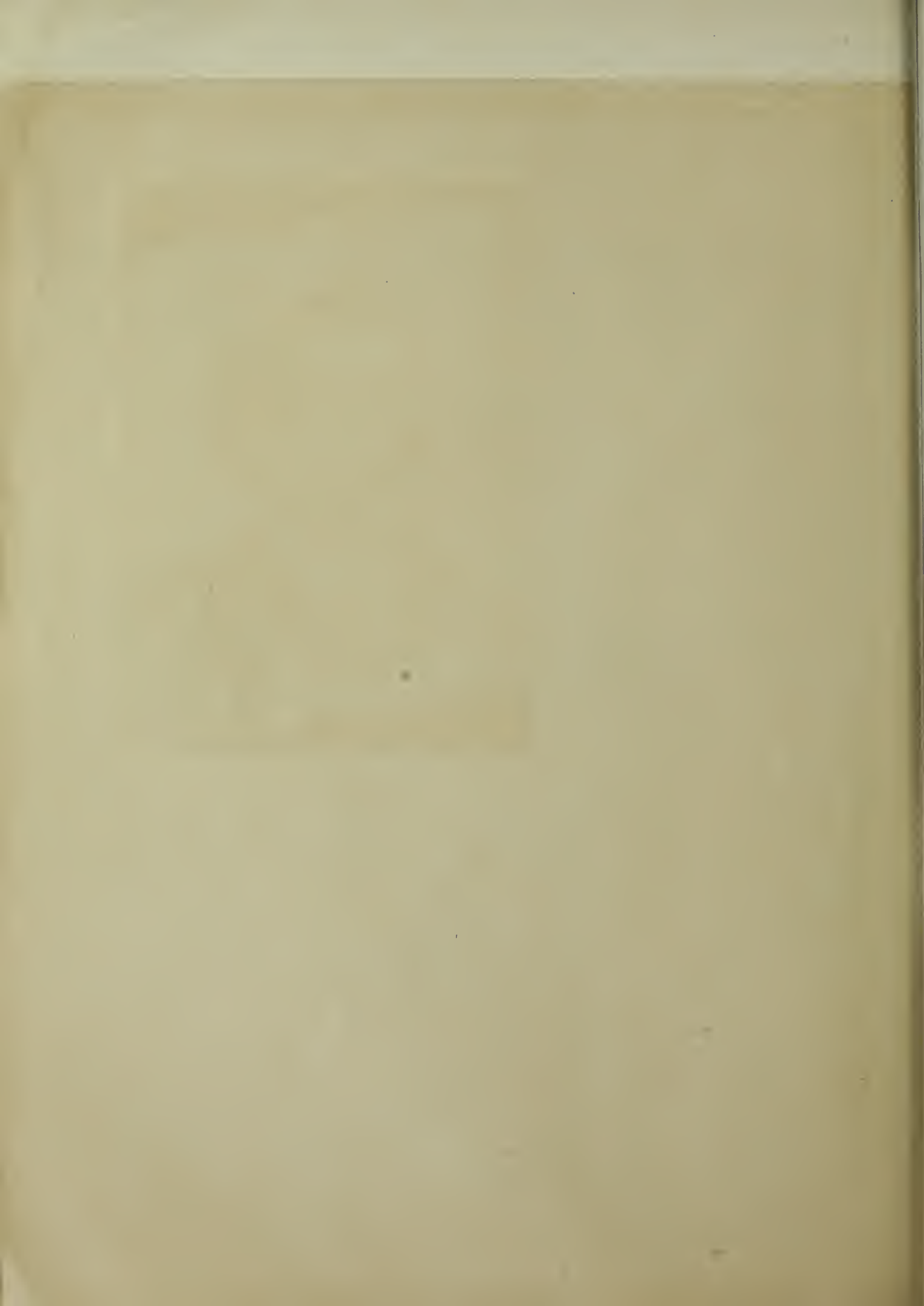
No man has worked harder for the success of the pending celebration than Frank H. Dunne, Secretary of the Finance Committee. He has been indefatigable, laboring day and night, and has aided most materially in raising the large sum subscribed for the festivities. Bro. Dunne is a native of this city, where he was born in December 1862. He was bred here, attaining his education in the public and high schools. Upon leaving school Bro. Dunne entered a law office, as he had a most decided leaning for the study. After several years reading he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. Bro. Dunne became connected with the order at the time of the organization of Yerba Buena Parlor, but left it to organize Columbia Parlor, No. 121. The latter subordinate honored him by election to the Parlor presidency and to the Grand Parlor which met in Chico in April. In recognition of his many good offices Grand President Miller appointed him upon the Grand Parlor Finance Committee, and also made him a District Deputy Grand President, which office he is now ably filling. In every sense Bro. Dunne is a thorough-going man, being fully imbued with the possibilities of the order, as one founded upon just and humane principles, and he has exerted himself in its behalf continually, doing a great deal of hard and effective work for its advancement. Bro. Dunne is entitled to all honor for his worthy work.

#### Eugene F. Bert.

Among the many distinguished Native Sons in this State, there is probably no one better-known or better-liked than Eugene F. Bert who as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Joint Committee has obtained a large experience in the mysteries of such work without losing the friendship of a single associate—a performance worthy of great note. His good nature, unflagging zeal and tireless capabilities for work have, indeed, made him popular among Native Sons. Bro. Bert was born in this city February 13, 1866. He was raised and educated here, and in fact has resided here ever since. He passed through the different grades of



Miss Lilly O. Reichling. / Mrs. G. Gunzendorfer. Miss Carrie C. Roesch. Mrs. Tina L. Kane.  
 Miss Louise P. Watson. Miss Clara K. Wittenmyer. Miss Mollie B. Johnson.  
 Mrs. Georgie Cotter. Miss Mattie Wright. Miss Minnie Coulter. Miss Veronica Huss. Miss Mae B. Wilkin.  
 Miss Anna Mitchell. Mrs. Pauline Nusbaumer. Miss Lena Hilke. Mrs. Edith Parks.

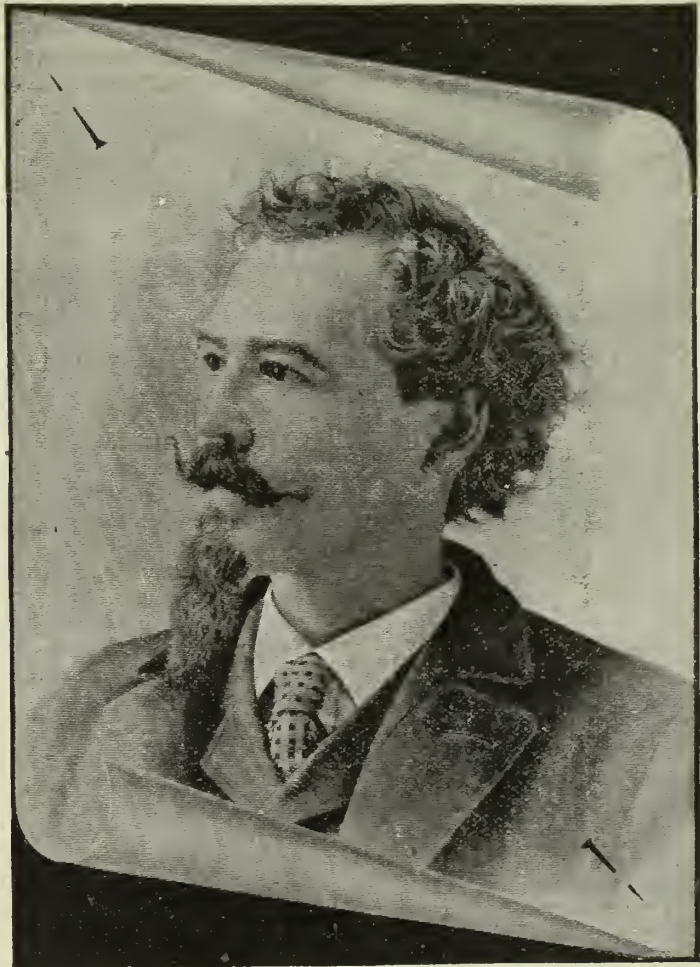


the public schools honorably, and then entered the University of California, where he was graduated in 1884. Following this he studied in the Hastings' College of the Law of the University, and was graduated from there in June, 1887. Shortly after he was admitted to the practice of his profession by the Supreme Court, and since, he has been admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. Bro. Bert has been very successful, and has surprised all by his legal learning and acumen. Bro. Bert from the contests at law he has engaged in has already achieved good reputation, and it is not to be doubted he will hold eminent place at our bar. Of his Parlor, Mission, No. 38, Brother Bert is Past President. He is one of the incorporators of the Mission Parlor Building Association, his Parlor being first in the field of building operations. It has already purchased a lot for \$7,000 on Seventeenth street and has a capital stock subscribed of \$30,000. Bro. Bert is also Vice-President of the Board of Reading Room Directors of the order. In matters of this kind Bro. Bert has always taken warm interest, for he believes in keeping alive the patriotic feeling among the young men. For the four last celebrations of Admission Day he was one of the Vice-Presidents. He was Chief of Staff at the last celebration and performed a similar office at the last local Fourth of July parade. Bro. Bert is interested in many enterprises all of which are successful. He is genial, companionable and a staunch friend.

### Peter G. DuPy.

Peter G. DuPy, Assistant Secretary of the Joint Committee and Chairman of the Auditing Committee, is a native of Los Angeles, where he was born July 9, 1867. His earlier scholastic years were spent in that city, but in 1879 he removed to San Francisco, where he completed his studies, graduating the following year with high honors. Evincing a decided liking for assaying and chemistry he then began their study with Dr. W. D. Johnston remaining with him for two years, and mastering all the intricacies of the business. His great skill procured for him a very responsible position in the Selby, Smelting and Lead Company, with which he has been connected for over five years. He joined National Parlor, No. 118, in February, 1888, being one of the charter members, and has since become very prominent in its affairs. For one year he was the Parlor's Treasurer and has successively passed through the chairs and now ably officiates as First Vice-President. Bro. DuPy has served on all of the important committees appointed in his Parlor and has been a director of the Library and Reading Room Association for three terms. He has served National Parlor on all of the Ninth of September Committees and last year was Secretary of the local Joint Committee and performed his duty so well that he was suitably rewarded by his associates with a magnificent locker. This year as Assistant Secretary and Chairman of the Auditing Committee, he has worked faithfully to make the celebration a most pronounced success. Bro. DuPy is easy of approach, genial and an unremitting laborer in the vineyard of the order.

ENGAGEMENT BY  
\* HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE \*  
OF THE FINEST PENMAN IN AMERICA.



Yours sincerely  
Fielding Schofield.

Every person interested in good penmanship, and that includes nine tenths of our business men and all of their clerks, will learn with pleasure that Professor Fielding Schofield, the most celebrated penman in the world will shortly take up his residence in San Francisco, having been engaged by the proprietors of that famous educational institution, Heald's Business College, to take special charge of their writing classes. Notwithstanding that the typewriter is to be found in nearly every office, and that the makers of writing machines have all they can do to supply the market, good penmanship still remains the most essential part of a business education. Indeed, the legibility of type-written matter has directly stimulated the demand for good penmen. Its effect has been educative. Business men will no longer tolerate poor writing by their clerks, and their requirements, in this particular, are now much higher than formerly. When a young person seeks a position, the first thing he is asked to do is to give a sample of his penmanship. If it is satisfactory, success is comparatively certain. Read the advertisements of business men for clerks, bookkeepers, etc. and you will notice that they require the applicant to reply in his own hand-writing. These things show what a valuable accomplishment good penmanship is, and that business men consider it almost indispensable to the proper and complete discharge of their transactions throughout the entire field of commercial activity.

The addition of Professor Schofield to their faculty gives the college three of the most skillful teachers of penmanship in the United States, and affords to the young people of California the best opportunity they

can ever have of improving themselves in this most useful and essential qualification for advancement.

In the recent prize competition of the *Penman's Art Journal* of New York City, to which the leading chirographic and teaching talent in the country contributed, Professor Schofield won the first prize for the best essay on "How To Teach Writing in Business Colleges," and was also awarded another prize for illustrated pen work. He is further credited with having sent forth the finest young penman this country has yet produced. The *Penman's Art Journal*, the recognized authority on practical and ornamental penmanship, says: "Professor Schofield is an intense and rapid worker. Aside from his regular and faithfully-performed duties as teacher, he has, from time to time, executed a vast amount of the finest artistic pen work, samples of which have been held by some of the highest dignitaries of the world, including the Pope of Rome, Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Brazil. At present he is engaged upon the 'Penman's New Paradise' which is expected to be one of the finest works of the kind ever published. His power of originality in designing is exceptional and his ability to execute off-hand work simply wonderful.

The annexed portrait of Professor Schofield is from a recent photograph taken in Quincy, Ill.

It will be seen from this engagement that Heald's Business College is determined to maintain its reputation as the leading institution of the kind in the United States and that every effort money and experience can command is being put forward in that behalf.

### Leo. F. Hampton.

The extremely difficult post of Chairman of the Decoration Committee, fell this year to the lot of Leo. F. Hampton, and the wisdom of his whole course as such is amply demonstrated by the excellence of the display now being made. It is seldom that celebrants get good designs for decorations or good material therein, but Bro. Hampton's intimate knowledge of such things has greatly benefited the order in that no poor or substitute work has been allowed. Bro. Hampton was born in this city June 28, 1861, and graduated from Lincoln School. In 1880, he joined the National Guard, becoming a member of Co. G, First Regiment and has continued an active member ever since, now being lieutenant. He joined the order in 1884, going into Mission Parlor, No. 38, but left it when Hesperian Parlor, No. 137 was organized. He is now Junior Past President of that Parlor. Bro. Hampton is a carpet dealer which vocation he has followed for seven years, achieving success, because he takes into it the same enthusiasm and labor that have made a proud position for him in the order.

## REPRESENTATIVE NATIVE SONS

### Edward Hartmann.

There are probably few persons in the order so well-known as Edward Hartmann, more familiarly known as "Father Hartmann," from the fact of his having established the Library and Reading Room Association which maintains the elegant quarters in the Pioneer Building, in which the members of the fraternity always find comfortable accommodation and the latest literature. Bro. Hartmann first saw the light July 23, 1851, in this city, and after a thorough training in the public schools struck out for himself at the early age of thirteen. After a varied experience in different lines of business he became convinced that the best opportunities for an ambitious young man lay in the leading trades. It was not long after reaching this conclusion before Bro. Hartmann became a painter, successively and rapidly acquiring all the branches of the trade. He was the pioneer Native Son in this line, and by hard and good work succeeded in building up a fine business in which twenty-five men are constantly employed. In 1880 Bro. Hartmann linked his fortunes with the order of Native Sons, becoming a member of California Parlor No. 1, of which he subsequently became President, after having passed through all the minor offices. For a long time Bro. Hartmann saw the need of a central headquarters where the brethren could meet for Parlor, or social purposes, or could pass a pleasant hour in reading or study. After repeated attempts and in the face of the most disheartening encouragement, or, more properly, opposition, the association was started in a small room in the old Howard Building on Stockton street, the opening day being July 4, 1885, or just ten years after the origin of the order. Notwithstanding its establish-

ment a great deal more work was required to place the association on a firm basis, but Bro. Hartmann accomplished this task and made possible the formation of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association. Without the Reading Room Association, the latter organization never could have been effected. Bro. Hartmann has never lost his interest in the Reading Room Association, and is now serving his ninth consecutive term as Treasurer, having also been the first Secretary. When the Hall Association was started he became the Secretary and did Trojan service in its behalf. Bro. Hartmann has ever been an originator and with Bro. James W. Travers established THE GOLDEN WEST, which at once became and has since remained the official organ of the order. The paper was popular from the start, and demanded so much attention that it interfered with his other enterprises and in 1887 he reluctantly sold his interest to Bro. Travers.

Brother Hartmann designed the beautiful certificate of membership adopted for the order by the Grand Parlor of 1886 and for which he received a prize.

Brother Hartmann has sat in several Grand Parlors, and is the author of the temperance law of the order, and has in innumerable ways materially aided the order. His devotion to it is complete and worthy of the man and the fraternity.

### Anthony Caminetti.

There is probably not a more popular Native Son in the whole order than Anthony Caminetti, of Excelsior Parlor, of Jackson, Amador county. He is as well-known as he is popular, and has been a tireless worker in behalf of the fraternity. Everything that he does is well done, and in no particular is this better illustrated than in the herculean task of obtaining proper recognition for the memory of John W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold. As a member of the Assembly in 1883 and 1884, and as Senator in 1886, he urged this matter and finally succeeded in obtaining a favorable law and an appropriation for a statue to Marshall. He was appointed President of the Marshall Commission and as President of the Day, delivered the opening address at the unveiling in May last. Bro. Caminetti was one of the organizers of Excelsior Parlor, of which he was the charter President and which he represented in the Grand Parlors of 1886, 1887 and 1888, with exceptional ability. He was born at Jackson, July 30, 1854, but received his schooling here and at the State University. At an early day, young Caminetti evinced a decided aptitude for law and his taste soon led him into the office of the late United States Senator, James T. Farley, under whose guidance he read legal tomes galore, finally gaining the coveted parchment which licensed him to practice law. Bro. Caminetti was an orator from boyhood, and his clear, logical mind and facile tongue have become more cunning than ever, so that the brother is a dangerous adversary in debate. In person, Bro. Caminetti is of medium height, well-built, strong and lithe and capable of an infinite amount of work; he is, in fact, tireless. This was truly

shown in his masterly management of the bill introduced in the Legislature, at the desire of the order, making the Ninth of September a legal holiday. There were two bills introduced at the same time, one in the Assembly and the other in the Senate. In the latter body there was some objection, but it was soon overcome and by clever arrangement the bill was concurred in and at once became a law. Bro. Caminetti has filled many other positions of trust, among them being the secretaryship of the State Board of Trade, which he has just resigned, and always with honor to himself and his State. He is clever, congenial and a worthy representative of the great commonwealth under which he was born.

### Dr. O. F. Westphal.

Dr. O. F. Westphal is a son of Napa, having been born in Napa city in 1864. At the age of three years he removed to this city where he has resided ever since. Graduating from the public schools at sixteen he entered the Junior class of the dental department of the University of California and obtained his degree in 1886. Since then he has followed his profession with gratifying success. Brother Westphal joined California Parlor in 1882. He was Secretary for one term and then passed through all the chairs and is now the Junior Past President of the Parlor. Hardly any committees have been named in recent years upon which the Doctor has not acted, for his brethren recognize in him one of their hardest and most enthusiastic workers and one worthy of all honor. Several weeks ago Brother Westphal presented the Parlor with a beautiful gavel and rapping block both beautifully mounted with gold and silver, the latter being covered on the sides with fine gold quartz. The wood of which both are composed is from the cruiser Charleston and is highly prized in addition to its historical character for its beautiful appearance. As a slight return token and as an evidence of appreciation for work in behalf of the Parlor, the latter surprised Brother Westphal by presenting him with a handsome gold watch. The brother is worthy of this and more for his long and disinterested labors in behalf of the fraternity in which his whole being is wrapped up.

### Thomas Flint, Jr.

Among the many sterling young men who have left their impress upon the order for its good, none is better known or better liked than Thomas Flint, Jr. He is a man of decided intellectuality, noble in thought and deed and although modest in the extreme, is genial, whole-souled and liberal to a fault. He has always been a fraternal man, his disposition, in fact, runs that way, and few men have devoted as much time, thought and means in their behalf as he. With him the order of Native Sons of the Golden West stands first. It has been his great love. His pride in the order is unbounded and he delights in nothing better than to do that which will advance its interests. Brother Flint was born at San

Juan South, San Benito county, May 29, 1858, and was educated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. He is a Past President of Fremont Parlor, No. 44, of Hollister, and in 1886 served the order as Grand Treasurer and later as Grand Trustee. He has been an almost constant representative of his Parlor in the Grand Parlor, where his presence has been felt for the best interests of the fraternity. He is a member of the Board of Trade of San Benito county, as well as of the State Board of Trade, is prominent as a Knight Templar, member of the Mystic Shrine, and is a Grand Officer of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons. Brother Flint is one of the most extensive and wealthy farmers in the State, and is deservedly a very popular member of the order.

#### Albert W. Furlong.

Albert W. Furlong is a native of Old Gilroy, Santa Clara county, where he was born June 9, 1863. His mother is one of the pioneer women of the State, having come from Louisiana to this coast across the plains in 1843, while his father also lays claim to being one of the argonauts and builders of the commonwealth. The subject of this sketch received a thorough schooling, attending successively the Gilroy public and private schools, the Gilroy High School, California Military Academy at Oakland and Heald's Business College in this city. Since completing his scholastic career, Bro. Furlong has been associated with his father in the conduct of one of the finest farms in Santa Clara county, devoting his attention to stock and grain raising and dairying. Bro. Furlong joined the order as a charter member of Gilroy Parlor, No. 81, and has, beside having been President, attended as a delegate, five Grand Parlors, in which he has been appointed to many important committees. He is an earnest and energetic member of the order and has done much to spread the light, both as District Deputy Grand President and as an humble member of the fraternity.

#### L. R. Ellert.

L. R. Ellert was born in this city, October, 1855, and received his schooling in the public schools of this city. At an early age he evinced a most decided taste for the bustle of the commercial world, and at fifteen left his books to gather worldly knowledge in the highways and marts of commerce. He accepted the first position that offered, that of newsboy on the San Jose Railroad. His restless nature soon found other avenues of employment, and he successively filled various places with credit. At all times he loved study and this trait eventually drew him, in 1876, into the drug business, in which he became very proficient. He finally purchased the drug store at the southwest corner of California and Kearny streets and fitted it up so handsomely that it is conceded to be the finest on the Coast. Not content with this alone Bro. Ellert has embarked in many other enterprises all of which have been highly successful, but none more so

than the Capital Building and Loan Association of which he is president. While one of the youngest associations it has under his able guidance been one of the most successful. Bro. Ellert joined Stanford Parlor No. 76, in 1887 and was immediately elected Treasurer, a position to which he has been unanimously re-elected ever since. During the absence of Grand Treasurer Martin in Europe last year, Bro. Ellert officiated in that capacity and performed his duties well. He is able, earnest and enthusiastic in the affairs of the order, for which he is a hard worker.

#### Frank L. Coombs.

Frank L. Coombs was born in Napa thirty-six years ago, and received his education in the public schools and was graduated at the Columbia Law College, Washington, D. C. In 1879 he was elected District Attorney of Napa county, succeeding himself the next time, and in 1886 he was elected to the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1888. He became a leader in the Assembly and was the author of a number of beneficent bills; and the champion of others designed to benefit the State. He was ever opposed to corrupt men and measures, and has a record of which any man might be proud. He is a lover of fine horses and besides owning several valuable animals holds several important positions in national and state associations devoted to horses. Bro. Coombs is a man of fine talents as an orator and parliamentarian, and takes naturally to fraternal organizations. He is a member of Napa Parlor, which he has on several occasions represented in the Grand Parlor, at length, in 1889, being honored with the office of Grand Trustee. He modestly declined election to higher office at the last Grand Parlor.

#### Francis M. Hilby.

Francis M. Hilby was born in Cloverdale, California, February 28, 1860, being the first white boy born in that place. He moved in

1867 to Owyhee county, Idaho Territory, where he remained until 1871, when he again returned to Cloverdale and attended public school. He prepared himself for the State University, but being too young at the time to enter, he learned telegraphy. In 1879 he graduated at Heald's Business College, and later at the California College of Pharmacy. Entering the employ of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, he acted as operator, and afterward as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Mateo, Mayfield and Monterey. On January 7, 1882, while driving to the Carmel Mission, the horses ran away, throwing him out and causing severe injuries which kept him several months in confinement. This led to his engaging in the drug business in Monterey where he has built up a large and lucrative trade. He was married April 14, 1887, to Miss Julia Mayer of Mayfield, Cal., and has two sons. He is a member of the California and the American Pharmaceutical Associations and of a number of fraternal societies. He assisted in the organization of and was elected the first President of Monterey Parlor, No. 75, since holding the office of Treasurer. He has been a delegate to several Grand Parlors and has served as District Deputy Grand President for three years, assisting in the organization and institution of a number of new Parlors. He is also one of the directors of the Golden West Publishing Company.

#### A. Ruef.

A. Ruef, the subject of this sketch, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born in 1864. He received his education in this city attending the public schools and graduated from the high school in 1879. Then he entered the State University at Berkeley, and was graduated there at the head of his class in 1883. Afterward, as he showed a natural aptitude for the study of law, he entered the office of B. S. Brooks and read law there for a time. He also attended the

**INSURE YOUR PROPERTY**  
—WITH—  
**JOHN R. HILLMAN**  
MANAGER SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT  
**American Central Insurance Company**  
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.  
**Amazon Insurance Company**  
OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
**Pacific Fire Insurance Company**  
OF NEW YORK.  
**Liberty Insurance Company**  
OF NEW YORK.  
**COMBINED ASSETS, - \$4,000,000.**  
ROLLA V. WATT, General Agent, 317 California St. S. F.

Hastings' Law College from where he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of L.L.B. The same year he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court. Beside an excellent education, Bro. Ruef is also a very good linguist, conversing fluently in French, German, Spanish and other languages. He is well-read in the literature of those tongues, too. He therefore began the practice of his profession with the undoubted advantages of good scholarship, and has gained a large and profitable clientele. Bro. Ruef became affiliated with the order at the time of the organization of Rincon Parlor, No. 72, in 1885 and acted as its charter President, and since then has been repeatedly elected as a representative to the Grand Parlor. He has taken a deep interest in the order which is the only fraternal society to which he belongs.

### Charles C. Higgins.

Charles C. Higgins, of San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, has had an adventurous career, and without any aid, whatever, has risen step by step up to his present proud position in the order. He was born in this city, May 14, 1864, but at an early age removed with his parents to Anaheim, Orange county, where he remained until his sixteenth year. He then ran away from home and went to New Orleans, but when his stock of money ran out he returned to California and went into the drug business. After a short experience in this city he went to Sacramento and then gradually worked himself eastward going as far as New York city. He returned to the West and drifted over pretty much all of it, becoming in turn a smelter, brakesman, artist and druggist. Having been cured of much of his youthful ardor Brother Higgins returned to this city and again entered the drug trade, at length becoming a clerk for J. J. Cook, whom he succeeded in business and also graduating from the pharmaceutical department of the University of California. Bro. Higgins became a member of the order over two years ago and by his close attention to detail mastered the intricacies of the work which resulted in his elevation to the Vice-Presidencies of the Parlor. He was a delegate to the Chico Grand Parlor, and by his clever maneuvering succeeded in having William H. Thornley elected Grand Trustee, by one of the largest votes ever cast in that body. Bro. Higgins is a live, intelligent and patriotic member and worthy of the splendid position he now occupies.

### Frank W. Marston.

Frank Wheeler Marston was born at Centerville, Alameda county, on January 19, 1859. His father was Samuel J. Marston, one of the pioneers of '49, who, after an experience in the mines, turned his attention to farming and real estate, and subsequently became once more interested in mining, this time in Alaskan gold and silver mines. With a party of fifteen Alamedans he sailed June 19, 1884, for Omilak gold and silver mines in which he had invested much of his fortune. While en route the ship foundered,

November 22, 1884, and all on board were lost. He had been very prominent in the affairs of State and his loss was keenly felt. His son, Frank W. Marston, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Washington College and the Berkeley Gymnasium and left with a creditable record, having applied himself diligently to the acquirement of knowledge. He went to Chicago and was for two years cashier for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which position he filled satisfactorily. He resigned this place to accept a more favorable one, becoming business manager for A. T. Griffin & Co., the largest general merchants of Utica, Illinois. He remained with them for two years and then returned to this State, as he had received positive proof of the death of his father, whose estate he then settled. He has held responsible positions at four sessions of the State Legislature, and at that of 1885 was presented with an elegant testimonial in appreciation of his intelligence and worth. For over two years he was a commercial traveler, gaining much valuable experience and making a host of friends. Afterward removing to Los Angeles he engaged in real estate and insurance business during the great boom times. It was while there that he accomplished by his energy and capability the remarkable feat of writing in two weeks, \$150,000 in accident insurance. Bro. Marston joined the order December 9, 1884, going into California Parlor, No. 1. He subsequently withdrew on card to become a charter member of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, which was instituted in Los Angeles June 9, 1887. He was at once made Secretary and, as in all other positions held by him, proved himself a most efficient officer. Upon returning to this city he rejoined California Parlor, and has been an ardent and active member, being successively honored with the position of Marshal, Third, Second, and First Vice-President, which latter office he now ably fills. He has made one of the finest officers California Parlor has thus far had. Bro. Marston has a loud, clear and distinct voice and knows his charges to the letter. He has always been an ardent worker for the order and stands high in the esteem of its members. He was chosen over all others as Marshal of the Native Sons' division in the great Washington centenary parade in this city last year. He performed a similar office at the funeral of Frank J. Higgins, Senior Past Grand President, who died in January 1889. The parade was one of the largest funeral corteges ever seen in this city, and was exceedingly well managed. Bro. Marston was elected delegate to the Grand Parlor from Ramona Parlor, 109, Los Angeles, and alternate from California Parlor, No. 1, and at San Rafael filled the office of Grand Inside Sentinel. In addition he has been on innumerable Parlor committees, upon all of which he has been distinguished for great zeal. He is on the present Parlor Celebration and Finance Committees. His rare executive ability has induced his repeated appointment to high positions in the management of parades, he having been Chief Aid in the local Fourth of July celebration in 1888, special Grand

Aid to Grand Marshal Frank Mattison at the Santa Cruz celebration September 9, 1888, and Marshal of a division in the grand parade here on the evening of departure to San Jose, September 7, 1889. Beside these he has held many other positions of trust in the fraternity and has officiated at the institution of several of our most flourishing Parlors. At the time of the organization of Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, Bro. Marston displayed his great interest by traveling from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, and acting as Past President. In all the walks in life, both fraternal and material, he has been energetic and capable and has brought to the performance of all his duties an unusual amount of intelligence and enthusiasm. His upright career and commanding knowledge procured for him recently the responsible post of Statistician of the United States Mint, where he has displayed his old-time genius to such advantage as to win the highest encomiums.

### James W. Travers.

James W. Travers is a member of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, which he joined upon its institution, in 1885. He has always been an enthusiastic Native Son. With Edward Hartmann he started THE GOLDEN WEST and afterward became sole proprietor. His energy and industry placed the paper upon a high and successful plane. When the business of the paper increased and demanded more money for its proper conduct than he possessed he organized the Golden West Publishing Company, which incorporated July 13, 1887, with a paid up capital of \$25,000. Under the articles of incorporation the business was extended so as to embrace general publishing. Bro. Travers has been several times a delegate to the Grand Parlor, and in 1886 was District Deputy Grand President for Alameda county, where he succeeded in organizing several Parlors, all of which are in a most flourishing condition. Bro. Travers was particularly active in advocating the establishment of a Native Daughter degree as part of the N. S. G. W., and when an independent organization was started he supported it with all his ardor, as is disclosed by an inspection of the columns of THE GOLDEN WEST. Through his exertions several Parlors of this order were started. Bro. Travers is a clear and forcible writer, but has relinquished the pen, having recently established himself in the real estate business in Seattle, Washington, where he has met with much success.

### Arthur B. Lawson.

Arthur B. Lawson, clerk of the Grand Secretary, became associated with the order at the time of the institution of San Diego Parlor, No. 108, and upon removing to this city, in April, 1889, placed his card in Pacific Parlor, No. 10. He has always been an active and enthusiastic member and has filled many positions in his Parlor. He has been the Grand Secretary's assistant for one year and a half and has proved himself an able coadjutor. Bro. Lawson was appointed District Deputy Grand President at Large by Grand President Ryan and as such instituted Yontockett Parlor at Crescent City in April last and assisted in the organization of many others.



## CALIFORNIA'S NATIVE DAUGHTERS.

## Miss Lilly O. Reichling.

To Miss Lilly O. Reichling belongs the proud honor of having originated the fraternity of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. She was born in Jackson, Amador county, February 18, 1866, and spent her early years with private teachers. In 1876, her parents having moved to Oakland, she attended the Lincoln Grammar School, at that place, from which she graduated three years later. Afterward, returning to Jackson she continued her studies, and in January, 1882 commenced teaching, assuming charge of the Primary Department of the Jackson School. For five years she taught the youthful minds of that place. This work had great attraction for her, and was a delight rather than a task or duty. In October, 1887, she removed to Chico, where she has since resided. Miss Reichling is possessed of a mind broad and deep, which her studious disposition has constantly improved. She is a young woman of great talent and ability, and displayed rare executive ability in the institution and organization of the fraternity of Native Daughters of the Golden West. After the first Parlor, Ursula, was organized but little trouble was experienced in forming new subordinates. She rapidly instituted Minerva, No. 2, and Alta, No. 3, in this city, Santa Rosa, No. 4, Joaquin No. 5, Marguerite 12, Lydia, No. 15, and La Corona, No. 33. The last Grand Parlor of the order recognized Miss Reichling's valuable labor in behalf of the fraternity, as well as her right to the honor of instituting the order, by presenting her with a beautiful silver tablet suitably inscribed.

In appearance Miss Reichling is decidedly prepossessing, a little above the medium height, with a great stock of glossy black hair, sparkling brown eyes and regular features, which in their aggregate present a more than attractive young lady. To all she adds a queenly native grace. Endowed with a character forcible and aggressive, she is withal of gentle demeanor and retiring disposition. She combines in one person all the best qualities of her sex, and is fittingly the ideal of the charming young women whom she has gathered together in a splendid fraternity.

## Mrs. Tina L. Kane.

Mrs. Tina L. Kane, Past Grand President, was born in Sacramento, in which city her parents, Robert and Mrs. Aitken resided several years. One year of her early life was spent with relatives in Glasgow, Scotland, during which time her education was begun. Her parents settled in Jackson, Amador county, in 1861 and she attended the schools there until 1869, when she was sent to Glasgow to complete her education. In 1872, having graduated from the Glasgow Ladies' College, she returned to Jackson, soon afterward becoming a teacher in the public school. In September 1886, Mrs. Kane's attention was called to the practicality of establishing an organization parallel to that known as the N. S. G. W., and in

response to the invitation of Miss Lilly O. Reichling, of Jackson, who conceived the idea, she met with a number of other native born daughters to discuss the matter. With the assistance of C. H. Lindley the order of the Native Daughters was founded. Mrs. Kane was elected President of the Parlor. With only her general knowledge of fraternal work and parliamentary rulings as a guide the duties taxed to the utmost her executive ability. During the time she was in the chair, sixteen new Parlors were organized, and as Ursula Parlor, No. 1, was then the headquarters for all information and instruction, the President naturally was relied upon to direct all necessary action, causing an incessant demand upon her time and energy. Subsequently, being urged thereto by Alta Parlor of San Francisco, Ursula Parlor, No. 1, issued a plan for the formation of a Grand Body. This being approved by Parlors 1 to 9, both inclusive, it then became her duty, in accordance with the plan to organize the first Grand Parlor of the N. D. G. W. Mrs. Kane was honored with election to the Grand Presidency, and during her incumbency eighteen new Parlors were instituted, making thirty-four organized under her special direction and supervision. At the close of the second session of the Grand Parlor, she was glad to lay down her honors and yield the gavel to her honored successor, Miss L. P. Watson. Although now only a retired Grand Officer Mrs. Kane's interest in the welfare and progress of the order is as keen as ever. In June last she composed installation, opening and closing ceremonies for the Grand Parlor, and they were adopted and used at the last session.

## Miss Louise P. Watson

Miss Louise P. Watson, Past Grand President, is a native of this city and an enthusiastic worker for the fraternity. With the formation of Alta Parlor, No. 3, she became

a member of the order and has been unusually active in its behalf. She became Grand President at a time when it required every attention to detail—in fact she was the order, assuming the burdens and responsibilities of several other officers in addition to her own and conducted all with rare energy. To sustain and spread enthusiasm under such depressing conditions requires a mind of strongest characteristics combined with undying zeal, and in these Miss Watson was not found wanting. She rose to the occasion and gave the order a vigorous administration. But for her devotion the order's existence might now have been in doubt. When she retired the order held high rank and all thought of anything but the grandest prosperity had been swept from the minds of the fraternity, and, in fact, the whole State.

## Miss Carrie C. Roesch.

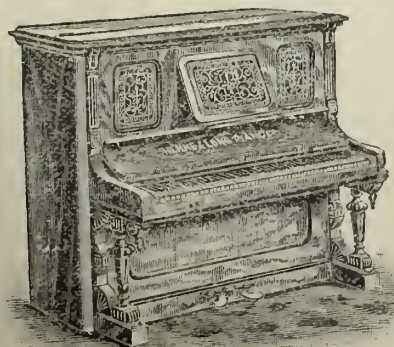
Miss Carrie C. Roesch has just retired from the Grand Presidency of the order, after a most brilliant administration which is still fresh in the minds of the whole fraternity. She is a member of Joaquin Parlor of Stockton and has constantly represented it in the Grand Parlor. In the latter body she has been repeatedly honored, progressively stepping to the highest place. The judgment of her sisters was not misplaced for she has ever displayed the highest enthusiasm and a boundless capacity for work. She has the happy faculty of inspiring all her sisters with her tireless energy and fervid love. Miss Roesch succeeded in establishing an esprit de corps among all her sisters which has been prolific of the finest results and has placed the order on a higher plane than ever. Although a Past Grand President, an office the attainment of which usually means a surcease of hard labors, she still takes an active interest in the order and maintains the same exalted enthusiasm which made her term one of remarkable activity.

## PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

HEMME &amp; LONG PIANO CO

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

## HEMME &amp; LONG PIANOS.



First Class in every Respect.  
Sold at Medium Prices on Easy Installments  
Every Piano Warranted for Six Years.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms.

Address, J. B. CURTIS, Sec'y.

FACTORY,  
1643 POLK STREET, CORNER CLAY,  
WAREHOUSES,  
109 O'FARRELL ST., Opp. Alcazar Theatre  
SAN FRANCISCO

### Miss Mollie B. Johnson.

Love of State prompted Miss Mollie B. Johnson, Grand President, to unite with the order of N. D. G. W. As a charter member of Califia Parlor, No. 22, at Sacramento, instituted November, 1887, she learned the meaning of the order's motto, "P. D. F. A." and resolved to observe it faithfully. At the second session of the Grand Parlor, in July, 1888, she had the honor to represent Califia Parlor, and such honor was also extended to her at the next session held in San Francisco. At this place she was elected Grand Vice-President. With the highest gift of the order in prospect, she endeavored in every way to merit the honor, all her spare time was devoted to the cause, not only in her own Parlor but in endeavoring to stimulate other Native Daughters to organize and unite with the fraternity. Belonging to the great army of teachers it has always been Miss Johnson's aim to inculcate in the minds of the youth of California the priceless love of home and State. Claiming the mountain town of Auburn as her birth-place, most of her life has been passed in the Capital City. Since assuming the Grand Presidency, to which she was unanimously selected, Miss Johnson has labored earnestly in behalf of the order she loves so well, and will present a bright record to the next Grand Parlor.

### Miss Clara K. Wittenmyer.

Miss Clara K. Wittenmyer, the Grand Vice-President of the order, is an excellent representative of the energetic Native Daughter. She has attained her present proud position in the fraternity by the same admirable qualities that have given her an exalted position in the esteem of her legion of friends. She is a self-made woman, with a marked taste for learning. She has been endowed with great executive ability which she exercises in a charming manner. Miss Wittenmyer has constantly represented her Parlor, Ramona of Martinez, in the Grand Parlor. In 1889 she was elected Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, and in June of the present year was selected for her present place, this election indicating the choice of the Grand Parlor for Grand President in 1891. As is to be expected Miss Wittenmyer is a warm believer in the fraternity and devotes all her energies to its aggrandizement.

### Mrs. Georgie Cotter.

Mrs. Georgie Cotter, Grand Secretary, is a native of San Francisco, and still resides in the house in which she was born. She is the daughter of George Watson, who came to California from New York in the spring of 1852, and was educated in the public schools, being a graduate of both the Girls' High School and the normal class. In September 1887, she embarked in the business of type-writing and stenography with the late Miss Bertha Butters, who had become Grand Secretary of the N. D. G. W. Upon the decease of the latter, she was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. She proved herself so capable, that

the Grand Parlor of 1890 again selected her for the position by a unanimous vote, further testifying its good opinion by increasing the salary of the office. Mrs. Cotter is a member of Alta Parlor, No. 3, and has always been deeply interested in the purposes and welfare of the fraternity, in whose behalf she has exerted herself incessantly and with good results. She is prompt, energetic, systematic, genial and obliging—in fact, a model officer and an honor to the order.

### Miss Minnie Coulter.

Among the many Native Daughters who have been especially active in behalf of the fraternity, may be mentioned the name of Miss Minnie Coulter, Grand Treasurer. She is a member of Santa Rosa Parlor, which she was instrumental in organizing, and which recognized her efforts in its behalf, by conferring upon her the office of President, a position which she filled with great ability. She is a native of Santa Rosa, being the daughter of S. T. Coulter, who came to California in the spring of 1850. Miss Coulter was a delegate to the second Grand Parlor, which convened at Stockton, and to the fourth one which assembled at Santa Rosa in June last, and at which she was elected to her present office. Miss Coulter is a teacher in the Santa Rosa school and is beside Noble Grand of Oak Leaf Rebekah Degree, Lodge No. 74, I. O. O. F. All that goes to make an enthusiastic and working Native Daughter finds ready response in the person of Miss Coulter.

### Miss Mattie Wright.

Miss Mattie Wright, Grand Inside Sentinel, is a native of Colusa and has always resided there. She is an enthusiastic Native Daughter and her heart and soul are in the work of the order. She is the only member of Lydia, No. 15, who has never missed a meeting of the Parlor. She is now serving her fifth consecutive term as Secretary. She was a delegate to the Grand Parlor which met at Stockton, July 1888 and was also a delegate to the last Grand Parlor at Santa Rosa. The last four years of her school life were spent at the University of the Pacific, near San Jose.

### Miss Veronica Huss.

Miss Veronica Huss is a native of Marysville, Yuba county, and joined the order with the organization of Manzanita Parlor, of Grass Valley. She has been one of the leading spirits of that Parlor, which is generally regarded as one of the most enterprising in the fraternity, and has done much to spread the light in her section of the State, aiding in the institution of several Parlors. At the last Grand Parlor Miss Huss was selected for the responsible place of Grand Outside Sentinel.

### Miss Anna E. Mitchell.

Miss Anna E. Mitchell is a charter member of El Pajaro Parlor at Watsonville. She has ever been a most earnest worker, and in

tribute of this has been honored with the presidency of the Parlor, a position she fills with signal ability. She was delegated to represent the Parlor at the last Grand Parlor, and her ardent labors, coupled with more than passing ability, procured for her further elevation, and she now fills the office of Grand Trustee.

### Mrs. Pauline Nusbaumer.

Mrs. Pauline Nusbaumer, who was honored by the late Grand Parlor by election as Grand Trustee, is the daughter of Frances and the late Frederick Schweer, and was born in Mt. Eden, Alameda county, October 16, 1858. When quite young her parents moved to Murray township near Pleasanton where, with the exception of a few years she has since lived. Her education was derived in the public schools of the State, and she is a bright example of the inestimable blessings of the American school system. She was married to Albert Nusbaumer, a Native Son, June 7, 1881. Mrs. Nusbaumer became a member of the order with the institution of Angelita Parlor, No. 32, May 12, 1888, and was its charter Recording Secretary. Afterward she filled the offices of the three Vices, and is now President. Each year she has been elected a delegate to the Grand Parlor. During Grand President Roesch's term she served as District Deputy Grand President, and filled the office most acceptably. At the World's Fair Convention to be held on September 11th she will represent her Parlor. Mrs. Nusbaumer is enthusiastic and energetic in behalf of the order, in which her faith is illimitable.

### Miss Lena T. Hilke.

Miss Lena T. Hilke, a native of Stockton, was born in 1869. She attended the public schools and graduated from the Stockton high school in 1885. As a charter member of Joaquin Parlor, No. 5, she manifested much interest in the order. Having been appointed a teacher in the Fresno city schools, she withdrew from Joaquin Parlor and united with Vina, No. 25, at Fresno. Here Miss Hilke held the office of Third Vice-President for one term and that of President for two terms. Vina Parlor bestowed on her the honor of its representation at the last two sessions of the Grand Parlor and at the election for Trustees at the late session Miss Hilke received the highest number of votes cast. As is to be presumed she is an earnest and enthusiastic member of the order and active in its advancement.

### Mrs. Edith Parks.

Mrs. Edith Parks, Grand Trustee, was born in Solano county, May 15, 1864 and was raised and educated in this State. She was a charter member of Azalea, No. 39, instituted at Willows, Colusa county, on January 22, 1889, and was its first President serving in this office for two consecutive terms. She was a delegate to the Grand Parlor at its third annual session in San Francisco, June, 1889. At this meeting of the Grand Parlor,

she was appointed District Deputy Grand President of District, No. 11, comprising Yolo Sutter and Colusa counties. She served in this office one year. Again she was chosen as a delegate to the Grand Parlor, which convened last June in the fourth annual session at Santa Rosa, and at this session was elected a Grand Trustee of the order. Of course she is an enthusiastic worker in the order, and has its interest at heart, and naturally is to be found enrolled among the hardes workers.

#### Miss Mae B. Wilkin.

Miss Mae B. Wilkin of Santa Cruz, has proved herself one of the most indomitable and courageous workers of the order, and has had her true worth appreciated by her associates. She was born at Carlisle, Nevada county, and with the exception of five years has lived all her life in California. She is a graduate of and is now engaged in teaching in a Santa Cruz business college. She has been three times elected Financial Secretary of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 26, of which she is a charter member. Miss Wilkin has been twice elected Grand Trustee and at the last session had the honor of being made Chairman of the Board. In all that pertains to the fraternity she takes an eager interest and is unusually zealous in promoting its welfare.

#### Mrs. G. Gunzendorfer.

When the present senior editor of THE GOLDEN WEST assumed the management of the paper, he determined that it should be published solely in behalf of his own fraternity. The experiment of having a department devoted to the N. D. G. W. had been tried and found so small an appreciation that it was deemed unwise to longer continue it. At this juncture Mrs. G. Gunzendorfer, wife of the editor, believing that such a department should be maintained, urged that it be renewed. At the time there was not a sin-

gle member of the fraternity upon the subscription list and this fact, used as an argument against the proposition, induced the the reply that a fraternity as young as the N. D. G. W., and struggling for a firm foothold should be encouraged—the rest, especially the subscribers would follow. The experiment, for such it was regarded, was again tried upon the agreement of Mrs. Gunzendorfer to edit the department herself. To her then is due the existence of the department. For six months she toiled unremittingly and succeeded in filling a page in each issue of the paper. In six months just six subscribers were obtained, but nothing daunted, she continued her work. The next six months brought better results and her labors were somewhat lessened by the contribution of members who became interested in the department. Since then the Native Daughters of the Golden West have obtained equal representation in the paper and will soon have as much space as their brothers of the N. S. G. W. The field has been enlarged and under the guidance of the subject of this sketch the fraternity will shortly have the pleasure of perusing a number of very brilliant contributed articles upon topics pertinent to the order. Mrs. Gunzendorfer was born in Sacramento City and has always been an enthusiastic Native Daughter, believing that an Association of young women pledged to deeds of charity and loyal to the flag will exert a strong influence in behalf of home and justice.

#### A Female Dentist.

The old-time feeling born of ignorance and prejudice that woman is not as capable as man in the performance of the functions pertaining to the various professions, has passed away under the demonstrations of the past few years, and to-day woman is being accorded all the honor and confidence that comes with a skillful per-

formance of her duties in the many walks in life, in which she has established herself despite the most earnest protests of her male competitors. In dentistry, as in other callings, where great skill and delicate treatment are required woman has made her way and is enthroned to-day at the head. Among those who possess these qualities in a high degree may be mentioned Mrs. Cool, who has established herself in elegant quarters in the new Chronicle Building. She possesses the proud distinction of being the only female dentist in San Francisco, and by her great knowledge and skill is winning a splendid clientage, and at the same time fully educating the people of this city into the idea that woman with her fine touch and respondent sympathies is equally able with man to perform the delicate operations that pertain to the restoration of the teeth or to the relief of pain.

#### A California Piano.

The special committee of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association appointed for the purpose of procuring a new piano for the Parlor meeting room in Pioneer Building, has just had placed therein a Hemme & Long Piano. The instrument is a magnificent one in both appearance and performance, and reflects credit upon the makers and the committee. When the committee, of which Past Grand President Charles W. Decker is Chairman, was appointed, it was instructed to procure the best and without regard to price. Thus charged, the committee spent several weeks in investigating the merits of the infinite instruments offered, and it finally resolved upon the piano of Hemme & Long, which aside from being a local product, offered the most delicate touch, rapid action and sweetest tone, thus presenting in combination all the highest qualities sought for in such instruments. The judgment of the committee was at once enthusiastically affirmed by all the Brethren who played upon or listened to the music produced from the piano. The Hemme & Long Co., which manufactures these pianos, is a California house of long standing, largely Native Son in its composition, and worthy of patronage because it produces nothing but the best in its line.



In the way of Cosmetics we know of nothing which equals

**DICKEY'S**

**CREME DE LIS.**

This admirable preparation improves and preserves the cuticle to a degree which is absolutely astonishing. Society ladies, who take a proper degree of pride in their personal appearance, use it exclusively, and the dressing table of no boudoir can be considered complete if

**DICKEY'S CREME DE LIS**

is not found on it. Its constant use will render any skin soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists,

## OUR HEROES.

### A. M. Winn.

General A. M. Winn, the founder of the order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, was born in Loudon county, Va., on the 27th of April, 1810. In his early youth he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was married. In 1834, he moved to Vicksburg, Miss. He had four children, two of whom survive him; one, a son, A. G. Winn, and the other, a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Crackbon. He arrived in California in 1849, and selected Sacramento as his home. In July of that year he was elected to the first city council, of which he was made Chairman. By virtue of this office he became the first Mayor of Sacramento.

He was President of an Odd Fellows' Relief Association in 1849, organized at his instance for the relief of sick or destitute members of the order, long before any regular lodges were instituted. It may be said of General Winn that he had a passionate love of charity. As the Brigadier-General of the State Militia, General Winn, on the 29th of June, 1850, issued a spirited proclamation calling out his command to celebrate the Fourth of July. The proclamation was dated on the 29th of June. On the same day of the same month, in 1875, twenty-five years after, he issued in the city of San Francisco his call to the young native Californians to meet, which led to the organization of the now splendid order of the Native Sons of the Golden West. When the squatter riots occurred in Sacramento, in 1850, General Winn immediately offered his services to suppress the lawlessness of the jumpers, and was instrumental in quelling the disturbance. In 1860, General Winn removed from Sacramento to San Francisco. His first wife died in 1862, and in 1865 he married the widow of James King of William. He was greatly interested in the improvement and elevation of mechanics and other workmen, and was instrumental in organizing the Mechanics' State Council. For many years he was connected with the press, to which he contributed many valuable articles. At one time he published a journal at his own expense, devoted to progressive industrial interests. It was called the *Shop and Senate*. He was also a constant contributor to the *New Age*. The editor of that useful fraternity journal knew the value of his friend, whom he followed to his 1st resting place in Sacramento. He published the following tribute: "General Winn's best work was the organization and successful institution of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West. But for his fostering care and the aid which the press, especially the *Alla California*, gave in the publication of General Winn's reports the order would not have survived its first year. In it he built for himself a monument more enduring than brass or marble—a living, ever-fresh remembrance of his virtues in the hearts of the young men of California." General Winn was a strong, though not a brilliant man. He was not disposed to accumulate money, and his life would not

be regarded as a success by those who consider that the main object of existence is to accumulate a fortune for their successors to spend. Fortunately for him, he left his good name and fame in the hands of those who do not measure by that standard. General Winn died at a ripe old age in Sonoma county, on the 26th day of August, 1883, honored by mankind and loved by the Native Sons. His remains were taken to Sacramento, his old home, for burial. The services were conducted by the order, and were very impressive. Over the spot where he resposes, cold in death, all that was mortal of this grand old man, his children, the Native Sons, have placed a monument to commemorate to the world, the virtues of him whose thoughts were ever for others, and whose only aspiration was to do good to mankind.

### Mariano G. Vallejo.

Paradoxical as it may seem, General Mariano de Guadalupe Vallejo was at once the youngest and oldest member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. This distinguished man was born in the city of Monterey, of this State July 7, 1807. His father Ignacio Vincente Ferrer Vallejo, was a native of Spain who came in his youth to the State of Guadalupe, Mexico. In 1774, when a young man, being of an adventurous nature, he secretly joined an expedition under Captain Rivera for the exploration of Upper California, to avoid entering the religious order of his father. During this first trip in Monterey, Senor Ignacio Vallejo saw for the first time, in rather a romantic way, the one destined to become his wife and the mother of Mariano. It was the day of her birth. He then asked permission of the parents of the infant to wed their daughter when she should become of age. Subsequently, this proposition, made half in jest, was renewed to the daughter, Senorita Maria Antonia Lugo, then a blooming young girl. After a reasonable courtship they were married. Notwithstanding the disparity of ages, the bridegroom being then about forty years old, this was a very happy alliance. Thirteen children were the result of the romantic attachment. The subject of this sketch was their eighth child. Young Vallejo availed himself of every opportunity to improve his mind by reading and study during his minority. He got possession of a library when quite young which was of great service. From this source he probably acquired a fund of information which made him the peer of the learned and distinguished persons from all parts of the world, with whom he was destined in after life to be associated. At the age of sixteen years he was a cadet in the army and private secretary to Governor Arguello. In 1829 he was placed in charge of the Presidio of San Francisco, which position he held until 1835, organizing in the interval the first city or town government of San Francisco. The most popular of all the Mexican Governors was Figueroa. He had control of affairs in 1835. Learning that a colony of 460 persons, equally divided into sexes, were on their way to California from Mexico he determined to

locate them in Sonoma, with the view of shutting out the Russian squatters at Ross. He selected Lieutenant Vallejo as the most suitable of his officers to command the frontier and execute his plans. A site was selected on Mark West Creek and a camp of soldiers established under command of Vallejo. The colonists were under the direction of Senor Hihias, who was a quarrelsome, ambitious and avaricious man. Governor Figueroa had received orders to turn over the control of affairs to Hihias. On his return from Sonoma, he met a courier with orders countermanding the former instruction and continuing the direction of affairs solely in his own hands. The colonists arrived in March, 1835, and were temporarily quartered in Sonoma. Hihias and his coadjutors among the colonists were much disaffected and threatened rebellion. Figueroa ordered their arrest. This order was executed by General Vallejo, with much skill and judgment, without bloodshed or any personal collision. Hihias and his cosmopolitan company were taken to San Francisco and were soon after sent back to Mexico. General Vallejo remained in charge of the frontier. He removed his headquarters from Santa Anna y Perias, on Mark West to Sonoma when by order of Figueroa he, in the month of June, 1835, established the town of Sonoma. General Figueroa died soon after these events. His successor, Governor Carillo, was deposed by Alvarado. The new Governor appointed General Vallejo to the position of Commandante-General of the frontier. In this position General Vallejo did all in his power to promote the settlement of the frontier. Expeditions were sent out against the Indians, agricultural industries were extended, and the raising of cattle, sheep and horses was in every way encouraged. From 1840 to 1845 a large number of immigrants came to northern California. They were all well received by Vallejo, although this was contrary to the policy of the home Government. Early in 1846 affairs in California approached a crisis. In April a junta was called to meet at Monterey to consider the state of affairs. Its proceedings were secret but it was notorious that two parties existed in the country, and that General Vallejo was the leader of the American party, while Castro was the leader of the party who favored the Europeans. General Vallejo made a speech to the junta full of wisdom and prophecy. As soon as he retired from the meeting he addressed a letter to Governor Pio Pico, embodying the views he had expressed in his speech and refusing ever again to assist in any project having for its end the establishment of a protectorate over California by any other power than the United States. The storm that had long threatened to break came at last. The town of Sonoma, its commandant and little garrison were captured by the Americans. After one month's imprisonment, General Vallejo was released by order of Commodore Stockton. Immediately upon his release General Vallejo made his influence as a friend of the United States felt throughout the whole country. He took active interest in public



Otto F. Westphal.

Thomas Flint, Jr.

Anthony Caminetti.

Frank W. Marston

Charles C. Higgins

Frank L. Coombs.

Edward Hartmann.

L. R. Ellert.

Albert W. Furlong.

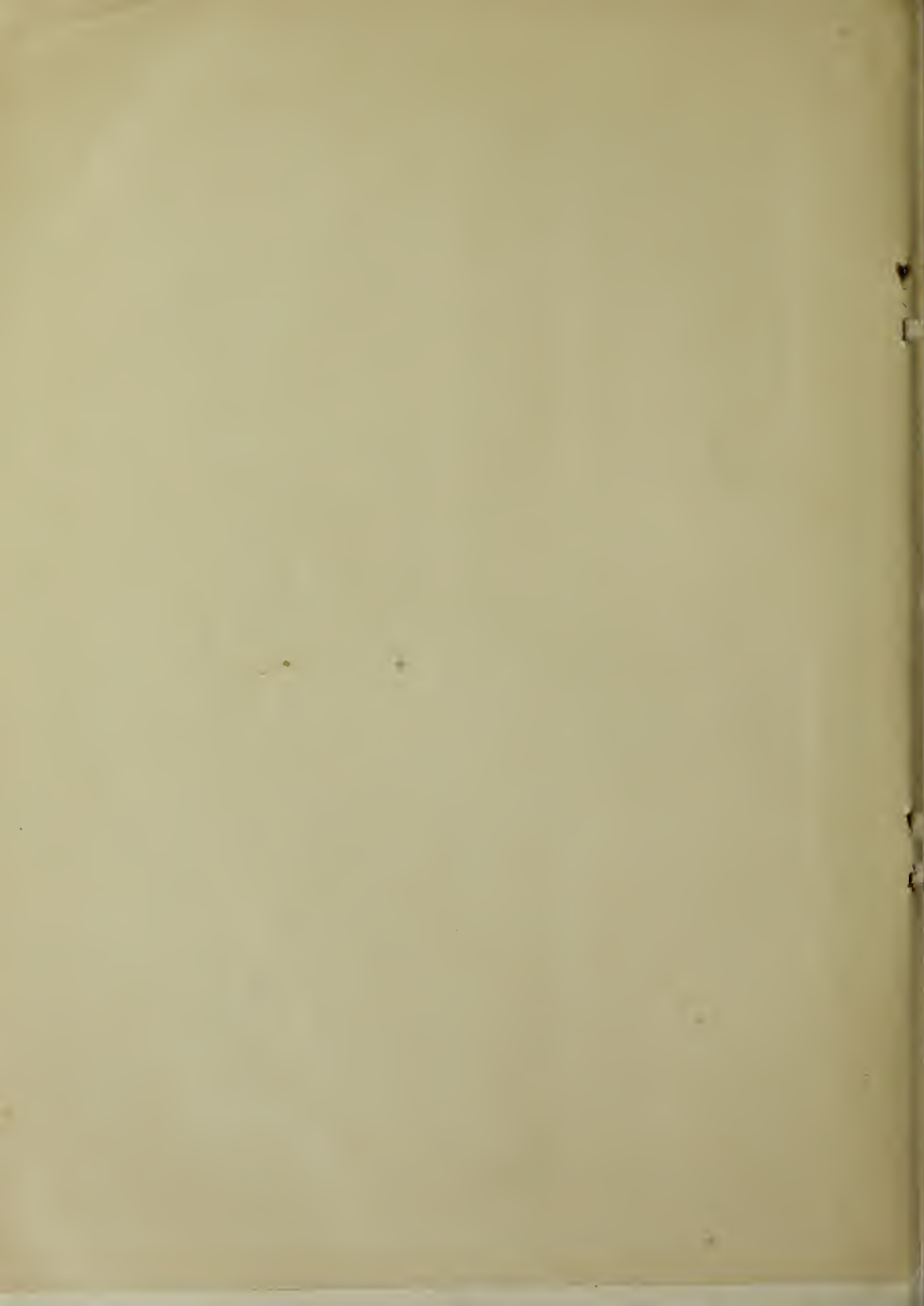
Francis M. Hilby.

James W. Traver.

Arthur B. Lawson.

A. Ruef.

REPRESENTATIVE NATIVE SONS.



affairs, always on the side of order and good government. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Monterey, and was a Senator from the Sonoma District in the first Legislature of California; and from that period down to the time of his death, he was an enterprising, useful and honored citizen of Sonoma. At one time he offered a portion of his then princely estate at Vallejo as the seat of the State Government. On March 6, 1832, he married Senorita Benicia Francisca Felipsa Carillo, the daughter of one of the oldest and most influential families in the department. Fourteen children sprang from this marriage to bless his old age. Despite his advanced age General Vallejo was a strikingly handsome man. He was tall and erect in carriage, with the military air of one disciplined to arms in his early youth. He was a brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent speaker, even in English, which he acquired late in life. To these accomplishments were added the grace of gesture and manner which he inherited with his blood from an ancestry of Spanish cavaliers and that abundant hospitality innate with his countrymen.

### General John A. Sutter.

One of the leading spirits in the development of California, and whose name is inseparably connected with the history of the Golden State, was General John A. Sutter. He was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, March 1, 1803, the son of a clergyman of the Lutheran church, who afterward removed with his family, to Switzerland, where he purchased for himself and heirs the rights and immunities of Swiss citizenship. The general belief that Sutter was the son of a Swiss of the canton of Berne is incorrect. The earlier years of the subject of this sketch were devoted to study, in civil and military pursuits, and at an early age he married a Bernese lady, and was blessed with several children. In 1834 he determined to gratify a desire to emigrate to the United States, and leaving his family behind him he immigrated to New York in July of that year. After visiting several of the western states, he settled at St. Charles, Missouri, and there declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. During his residence in Missouri, he made a short visit to New Mexico, where he met with many trappers and hunters returned from upper California, whose glowing descriptions confirmed his previous impressions and excited within his breast an ardent desire to behold and wander over the rich lands and beautiful valleys, to breathe the pure air and enjoy the unrivalled climate of that then almost unknown region. Filled with this desire, he connected himself with a trapping expedition about to leave for California and on April 1, 1838, he left Missouri with Captain Tripp, of the American Fur Company, and traveled with his party to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains. There he parted with the expedition and with six horsemen, crossed the mountains, and after encountering many hardships arrived at

Fort Vancouver. Sutter, anxious to reach California, sought diligently for a means of conveyance to the land of promise, but finding no vessel bound for California ports, he shipped in a vessel for the Sandwich Islands hoping to find at the islands some vessel that would carry him to California. In this he was successful, and after a stay of five months he shipped as super cargo in an English vessel bound for Sitka. He reached this place in safety and discharging his cargo obtained permission from the charterers of the vessel to proceed southward along the coast. Many gales were encountered and on July 2, 1839—just five years after the date of his landing at New York—he was driven into the Bay of San Francisco in distress and anchored his little vessel opposite Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. Scarcely had the vessel come to an anchor when it was boarded by a Mexican official with an armed force, and Sutter was ordered to leave without delay, the officer informing him that Monterey was the "port of entry." Sutter obtained permission, however, to remain forty-eight hours to get supplies, and a few days later he sailed into Monterey and waiting upon Governor Alvarado, communicated to him his desire to settle in Upper California on the Sacramento. This request was granted, and Sutter was given a passport with power to settle any territory he should deem suitable for a colony. He was also promised Mexican citizenship within one year and at the same time receive a grant for the land he might solicit. Grati-fied with the result of his mission Sutter returned to Yerba Buena, and after spending eight days in searching for the mouth of the Sacramento river, he ascended that stream to a point ten miles below the place where Sacramento City now stands. A hostile band of Indians was encountered here, but Sutter succeeded in quieting the band, by stating that he wished to settle in the country and trade with them. The Indians were satisfied and Sutter was provided with two guides who accompanied him as far as the mouth of the Feather river, where they left the daring adventurer. Sutter proceeded up the Feather river some distance, when a few of his white men, alarmed by the actions of the Indians, prevailed upon him to return to the mouth of the American river where, on August 15, 1839, he established a tannery, in the present bounds of Sacramento City. Three weeks later he removed to the spot upon which he subsequently erected Fort Sutter. In the early days of the settlement Sutter was greatly harassed by Indians, who made many raids upon his party and cattle. In the fall of 1839, having purchased from Senor Martinez, who lived near San Francisco, three hundred head of cattle, thirty head of horses and thirty mares, he began those improvements which resulted in the erection of Sutter's Fort. In August, 1840, his colony numbered twenty-five men—seventeen whites and eight Kautakas. During the fall of that year he was greatly inconvenienced by the Mokelumne Indians who stole his cattle and threatened the destruction of his settlement. He attacked the band—numbering two hundred

—one night, and succeeded in routing them with great loss. This encounter resulted in a treaty which was ever afterwards mutually maintained. The possessions of Sutter increased rapidly and in June, 1841, when he was declared a Mexican citizen at Monterey, and obtained a grant for his land by the name of New Helvetia, he was a wealthy man. Soon after his return to the settlement he purchased for \$30,000 the Russian possessions of Ross & Bodega. His influence was greatly augmented, and in February, 1845, in consideration of valuable military services during the Castro rebellion, and for loans to the government, he received from Governor Micheltorena the commission of "Commandante militar de las front ras del norte y en cargado de la justicia." Then came the war with Mexico, and when the country surrendered to the American forces, General Sutter renounced his Mexican citizenship, and on July 11, 1846, hoisted the American flag over his fort. This was accompanied by cheers of the Americans assembled, and by a salute of artillery from the guns of the fort. After the peace, General Sutter was appointed Alcalde of the district by Commodore Stockton, and Indian Agent by General Kearny, but the latter position he resigned after a single trip in the discharge of his duty. By January 1848, he had completed his fort; had performed all the conditions of his grants of lands; had, at an expense of \$25,000 cut a race of three miles in length and nearly completed a flouring mill near the present town of Brighton; had expanded toward the erection of a saw mill near the town of Coloma about \$10,000; had sown over one thousand acres of land in wheat, which promised a yield of over 40,000 bushels; was then the owner of eight thousand head of cattle, over two thousand head of horses and mules, over two thousand sheep and one thousand hogs. But soon a sad change came; the mills ceased their operations and his riches and hopes were scattered and destroyed. The discovery of gold by James W. Marshall, a mill-wright in Sutter's employ, on January 28, 1848, changed the tide of fortune against him. Scarcely was the discovery made public when Gen. Sutter's laborers and mechanics deserted him, and began digging for gold. Consequent to the discovery there was an immense immigration to the mines. His property was respected for a season, but in the latter part of 1849 his land was forcibly entered by immigrants who cut and sold his wood under the plea that his land was vacant and unappropriated land of the United States. His horses were stolen, his his cattle, sheep and hogs butchered before his eyes, and in 1850 General Sutter was comparatively a poor man. He removed to Hock farm on the Feather river, where he was rejoined by his family about 1849. He lived here for some years in actual want, but some aid was furnished him by the California Legislature, which voted him \$250 a month for several years. In 1864 his homestead was burned and in 1873 he removed to Litz, Lancaster Co., Pa. Subsequently he went to Washington and

personally pushed his claims upon the General Government for remuneration for the losses and injuries he sustained at the hands of the immigrants of '49. His efforts met with failure and he died at Washington, June 17, 1880.

### James Wilson Marshall.

James Wilson Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, was born in Hope Township, Hunteadon county, N. J., in 1812. His father was a coach and wagon builder, and he was brought up to the same trade. At the age of twenty-one years he began to turn eyes westward and went to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he worked as a carpenter several months. He subsequently went to Warsaw, Ill., and after a short stay in that city he wandered off to Platte Purchase, near Fort Leavenworth in Missouri. Here he located a homestead and would in all probability have settled down had he not been attacked with fever and ague. After struggling with the disease six years Marshall determined to go further west and, people at that time talking of a far, strange country called California, he determined to go there. A number of his neighbors were of the same mind, a party was formed and the start was made May 1, 1844. The journey across mountains and plains was tedious, but not particularly exciting, and after wintering in Oregon, Marshall and his friends entered California, via Shasta, in June 1844. The party came down the Sacramento valley and camped on Cache creek about forty miles from the present site of the city of Sacramento. Here the party separated; some going below to San Francisco, then Yerba Buena, others wandered off up the valley and some of them proceeded to Sacramento where Sutter's Fort was already established. Among the latter was Marshall, and in July, 1845, he began to work for Sutter in the capacity of mechanic.

Sutter had secured the services of a number of Indians, who had been taught to spin by the mission fathers of San Jose, and one of the first tasks in which Marshall was engaged was the construction of a number of spinning-wheels for these. For several months Marshall was engaged in stocking plows, making spinning-wheels, mending wagons and doing such general carpenter work as was required. Being a handy man, a good mechanic and withal a shrewd, natural engineer, he was extremely useful to Sutter, and he might have continued to live thus quietly had it not been for the stirring political events of the spring of 1846. When the Bear flag was raised and Gen. Mariano Vallejo captured at Sonoma, Marshall at once joined the insurgents and marched with them on to Sonoma, spiked the old Spanish guns at Fort point, sailed to San Diego with Stockton, marched to Los Angeles with Fremont, and took an active part in defeating the Californians' attack on the Government house in the latter town, and was one of those to march out with music and flying colors at the capitulation. From Los Angeles, Marshall went down as one of a body of thirty-five sent to support the

American garrison at San Diego. After remaining there for six months he joined Stockton's organization to retake Los Angeles, saw General Flores retreat to Sonoma and there, in March 1847, he was discharged, but not paid. His long service without remuneration greatly disconcerted Marshall, and he returned northward in no amiable frame of mind. Before the Bear flag episode he had purchased two leagues of land situated on the north side of Butte creek, now Butte county, and on his arrival at Sutter's Fort he was informed that some of his stock had strayed or been stolen. He visited his ranch and found but few cattle remaining of what had once been a formidable and valuable herd. However, he was not inclined to despond or to waste more time in fruitless regrets; so, having cast about in his mind for the likeliest enterprise, he decided to go into the lumbering business. Returning to the fort, he asked Sutter to furnish him with an Indian interpreter, purposing to explore the foothills for a suitable location for a sawmill and foreseeing the necessity of being able to converse with the mountain tribes of Indians. Sutter was at first reluctant to comply with the request, having need of Marshall's services; but after the latter had agreed to perform certain mechanical work for him, he consented. Marshall set out on his quest and followed up the banks of the American river several days, examining the country all around, but not finding what he considered a suitable site for a mill. The country through which he traveled became more diversified as he traveled upward. Steep canons and considerable ranges of hills broke up the landscape, and, while contributing nothing to the ease of travel, added much to the picturesqueness of the route. Presently he branched off on the south fork of the American river, and at length reached a place which he found was called Cullonah by the Indians, and which was afterwards known as Coloma. The river here flowed through the center of a narrow valley, hemmed in on both sides by steep, and in some parts, precipitous hills. The river makes several bends in its course through this valley, and on the south side a point of land formed by one of these curves presented the explorer with the mill site he was in search of. The water power was abundant, and the surrounding hills furnished timber in apparently inexhaustible quantities. Having marked out the mill site, Marshall returned to the fort and acquainted Sutter with the successful result of his journey. Sutter was favorably impressed with Marshall's scheme, and on August 19, 1847, the two entered into partnership. The terms of the contract between the two were that Sutter was to furnish the capital, while Marshall was to be the active partner and was to run the mill, receiving certain compensation for so doing. A verbal agreement was also entered into between the parties to the effect that if at the close of the Mexican war (then pending) California should belong to Mexico, Sutter, as a citizen of the republic, should possess the mill site, Marshall retaining his right to mill privilege, to cut timber, etc., while if the country was ceded to the

United States Marshall should own the property. The terms of the agreement were drawn by General John Bidwell, then a clerk in Sutter's store, and the arrangements completed, work was at once begun. Marshall hired a man named Peter L. Wimmer with his family, and six or seven mill hands, and with several wagons containing material, provisions, tools, etc., started for Coloma. Work on the mill was at once commenced and prosecuted with energy and rapidity. Wimmer was in charge of some eight or ten Indians, whose business it was to throw out the larger-sized rocks excavated while constructing the millrace in the daytime, and at night by raising at the gate the forebay the water entered and carried away the lighter stones, gravel and sand. This was the work going on at the mill on the 19th of January, 1848. On the morning of that memorable day Marshall went out as usual to superintend the men, and walking down the tail-race, discovered in the sand and gravel at the end a chunk of what appeared to him to be metal of some kind. He picked it up and examined it carefully, and after testing it in a rude fashion, concluded that it was gold. He collected more of the glittering mass, and after showing it to his men, he one day mounted his horse and rode to the fort, and showed the metal to Sutter. The latter would not believe the metal was gold until it had been weighed and tested with nitric acid. It was gold sure enough; but while it enriched California it ruined the man who discovered it. The news soon spread; as it spread the excitement grew. The resident white population of California threw itself into the gold quest with ardor and energy. Then came the great gold fever which revolutionized the country and made the people mad. The town of Coloma grew as if by magic, but what proved other men's wealth proved Marshall's ruin. The newcomers squatted on his land, "confiscated" his horses, stole his cattle, jumped his claims and made generally free with his belongings. In fact the curse of gold was about him; he dropped down in the social scale, and like Sutter became a pensioner upon the State, which owed its development to him. He remained at Coloma, and while he admitted with pride that he was a celebrity, he turned with sadness to his poverty and felt that he was poorly recompensed. He died at Coloma on August 8, 1885.

### Commodore John D. Sloat.

Commodore John Drake Sloat, who, in history, enjoys the proud distinction of having first raised the American flag in California, was born in New York city in 1780. Little is known of his early life, but at an early age he showed a decided inclination to follow the sea. He was induced to join the navy, and on February 12, 1800, he shipped as a midshipman, and was honorably discharged by the peace-establishment act, May 21, 1801. He re-entered the navy as a sailing-master, January 10, 1812 and won distinction by his loyalty and bravery, while serving on the frigate United States in



1812-15. He participated in the capture of the British frigate, Macedonian on October 25, 1812, and was subsequently blockaded in Thames river, Conn., by the British fleet, until the end of the war. He received a vote of thanks and silver medal for the victory over the Macedonian and was promoted to lieutenant, July 24, 1813. In 1823-25, he cruised in the schooner Grampus, suppressing piracy in the West Indies, and participated in the capture of the pirate brig Palmyra, near Campeachy. He succeeded to the command of the Grampus, in 1824, and assisted at the capture and destruction of the town of Foxhardo, the headquarters of the pirates on Porto Rico. In the spring of 1825, he captured a piratical brig near St. Thomas, W. I. with the pirate chief Colfrecinas, who was subsequently executed by the Spaniards. He was promoted to master-commandant on March 21, 1826 and to captain on February 9, 1837. From 1840 to 1844, he was commandant of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. In the latter year he was ordered for service to the Pacific Coast. On May 13, 1846, war was declared by the United States government against Mexico. Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 and ordered 50,000 volunteer-troops to be raised for the purpose of carrying it on. Among other measures, it directed that an "Army of the West" should be formed at Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri, which was to march thence to New Mexico, and after conquering that, to proceed to the Pacific and conquer California, and that the naval forces on the Pacific should co-operate with the land forces in harassing the enemy. The United States naval force in the North Pacific, then commanded by Commodore Sloat, consisted of the frigates Savannah, fifty-two guns, Congress of fifty-two guns, and Constitution of fifty guns, and the sloops Warren of twenty-four guns, and Portsmouth, Levant and Cyane, each of twenty-two guns, making a total of 244 guns and 2,200 officers and men. They were scattered at different points on the west coast of Mexico, but all within easy call and all aware that their services might be demanded at any moment. Commodore Sloat, on board the Savannah, was then at Mazatlan, and on May 15, Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, wrote to him, announcing the declaration of war, directing him to exercise all the rights of commander of a belligerent squadron, and especially to take and hold the forts of Alta California. On June 8th, Commodore Sloat accordingly spread his canvas and pressed all sail for Monterey, which he reached July 2d. Upon his arrival he found at anchor in that harbor, the sloops Levant and Cyane, which he had ordered forward a few months previous. The Portsmouth was at that time lying at San Francisco. Sloat immediately made inquiries into the condition of the country preparatory to taking possession. He found the Californians disgusted and embittered over the quarrels between Castro and Pico, which prevented co-operation against the Americans, and over the Bear flag revolution. Many of the Californians were under arms, and strenuous efforts were being made

to enlist them all in a tremendous effort to wipe out what they regarded as their disgrace. But Castro remained in camp at Santa Clara, Pico kept at Los Angeles, there was no head to any movement of reprisal, and nothing was done. Commodore Sloat, finding the condition of affairs so different from what he had expected, hesitated long about raising the American flag, but on July 6, he made up his mind to face the risks and assume the responsibility such an act involved. On the following day (July 7, 1846,) he sent Captain William Mervine on shore with a message to the Mexican commandante, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Monterey to the United States. The answer that he had no authority to make the surrender was returned by the commandante, and when Captain Mervine returned with this reply, Commodore Sloat immediately ordered the disembarkation of 250 blue jackets. This force landed and meeting with no opposition, proceeded to the custom house, where the Mexican flag was waving defiantly in a brisk breeze. Willing hands tore it down and in a moment the American flag floated in its stead. As the stars and stripes unfolded three hearty cheers were given, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired from the Savannah. Acting under the orders of Sloat, Commodore Montgomery, on the succeeding day, (July 8, 1846,) landed at Yerba Buena, hauled down the Mexican flag from its staff on the plaza, and hoisted the American flag to the usual accompaniment of cheers and a salute. A few days later the stars and stripes were flying throughout all the country north of the bay and was everywhere hailed with enthusiasm. Thus, had Commodore Sloat fulfilled his mission, and from that day the American flag commenced its sleepless watch and guard over the Golden Gate. The health of Commodore Sloat was about this time sadly shattered, and on July 15, when Commodore Robert F. Stockton, in command of the United States Frigate Congress, arrived at Monterey and reported to him for duty, he found that the venerable sailor was in a precarious state, and almost unfit for duty. Sloat determined to resign his command to Stockton and return to the United States, and a few days later he hoisted his pennant on board the Levant and sailed for Mazatlan. He subsequently returned to Norfolk, April 27, 1847, where he remained in command of the navy yard until 1851. He then became superintendent of the construction of the Stevens battery; which position he held until 1855 when he was placed on the reserved list. He was retired December 21, 1761, and was promoted to Commodore July 16, 1862. and to rear-admiral July 25, 1866. He died in New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., November 28, 1867.

**John C. Fremont.**

John Charles Fremont was born in Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813. His father was a Frenchman who had settled in Norfolk, Va., where he supported himself by teaching his native language. His mother,

**PEOPLE'S HOME Savings Bank**

In Flood Building,  
Cor. Market & Fourth Sts.,  
San Francisco.  
Guaranteed Capital  
**ONE MILLION DOLLARS**

---

**INTEREST PAID**  
From date of  
**DEPOSIT.**

---

Rates for last two terms:  
5.52% on Term  
4.60% on Ordinary.

---

**SAFE DEPOSIT.**  
Steel Safes to rent from \$4  
per year.  
Only Safe Deposit in the  
City on the street  
floor.

**PEOPLE'S HOME Savings Bank**

In FLOOD BUILDING,  
Cor. Market & 4th Sts. City

Anne Beverly Whiting, was the daughter of an opulent and prominent Virginian, connected by marriage with the Washington family. Mrs. Fremont, upon the death of her husband in 1819, removed to Charleston, S. C., where John C. entered the junior class of the Charleston College. For some time he stood high in college, and made remarkable attainments in mathematics. But about this time he became acquainted with a young West Indian girl, whose raven hair and soft black eyes interfered sadly with his studies. His inattention and frequent absences at length caused his expulsion from the college. While at Washington, in 1840, he became acquainted with Miss Jessie Benton, a daughter of Colonel Thomas H. Benton, at that time a Senator from Missouri. An engagement was formed, but as the lady was only fifteen years of age, her parents, notwithstanding their high personal regard for Fremont, objected to the match. The lovers were secretly married, October 19, 1841. In the following years Fremont projected several geographical surveys, and attained great distinction there or, the feasibility of an overland communication being a leading idea in the scheme of explorations. Upon the third expedition occurred his famous encounter with Gen. Castro. He proceeded northward through the valley of the Sacramento into Oregon, and on the 9th of May he met a party near Klamath lake in search of him, with dispatches from Washington, directing him to watch over the interests of the United States in California, there being reason to apprehend that the province would be transferred to Great Britain. Fremont promptly returned to California and found Castro already marching against the settlements. The settlers flocked to Fremont's camp and in less than a month Northern California was freed from Mexican authority, and Castro had fled. The British party in California having been counteracted and all the schemes broken up, the American settlers on July 4th elected Fremont Governor of California, and on the 10th of the same month Commodore Sloat, who commanded the United States squadron on the coast took possession of Monterey. Fremont joined the naval forces, reaching Monterey on the 19th with 160 mounted riflemen. Fremont in the fall of 1848 organized a private expedition to find a southern pass into California. After much difficulty and enduring the keenest hardships the party succeeded in reaching Sacramento in the spring of 1849. In 1849 he received from President Taylor the appointment of Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. In December, 1849, the Legislature of California elected him as one of the two Senators to represent the State in the United States Senate. Fremont returned to California on the first steamer that sailed after Congress had adjourned. In the spring of 1855 he moved his family to New York, and on the 17th of June, 1856, he was nominated for the Presidency on the Republican ticket over John McLean by a vote of 359 to 196. He accepted the nomination July 3, 1856. The result of the election is well-known. In 1858

General Fremont returned to California. When the Civil War broke out he went to the front and did good service. He resigned his commission in 1862. In 1877 he was appointed Governor of Arizona by President Hayes, and then retired to civil life, living most of the time in southern California. He died quite suddenly on July 13th of this year while on a visit to his son in New York city.

### Colonel J. D. Stevenson.

Jonathan D. Stevenson, whose name is connected with the early military history of San Francisco, and who earned for himself a high name, was born in New York city, January 1, 1800. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution; and his father a shipmaster, who was, for many years, connected with the revenue department of New York. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Stevenson attached himself to a military company and in 1823 united with Col. W. W. Tompkins, ex-governor of New York, in organizing the splendid corps of citizen soldiers known as Tompkin Blues; but subsequently became known as the Light Guard. In June 1846 of that year he accepted the command of a volunteer regiment for service in California, which was offered him by President Polk. In three days, Mr. Stevenson had raised a regiment of 1000 men, and on September 26, 1846, he set sail for California in the United States ship Preble with several transports. Colonel Stevenson landed at San Francisco on March 7, 1847, after a long and dangerous passage around the Horn. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Colonel Stevenson received orders from General Kearney directing the distributing of his regiment over various parts of California. Detachments were stationed at Sonoma, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Monterey, to which last place, as headquarters, Colonel Stevenson proceeded. He had scarcely reached that place, when information reached him that General Bustamente, commanding a large force of Mexicans, was approaching Los Angeles with a view to its capture. Colonel Stevenson with two companies of his regiment proceeded at once to Los Angeles where he remained until the close of the Mexican war. He was afterward ordered to Monterey to await the coming of a portion of his regiment that had been sent to Lower California. This arrived in October, 1848, and was disbanded on the 24th, of that month. Their commander himself was mustered out of service two days afterwards, being just two years and one month from the time he had sailed from New York. After the discovery of gold at Coloma, Colonel Stevenson formed a small party and went on a mining expedition to the Mokelumne Hill district. Here he prepared a code of laws, or regulations, regarding the proper working at the mines, which was unanimously adopted, and their framers were elected alcalde to enforce them. This is believed to have been the first code for the regulation of mining claims ever proposed in California, and was the basis upon which all others have since been formed. Returning to

San Francisco a short time subsequent to this, Colonel Stevenson began extensive operations in real estate with Dr. William C. Parker, who had been assistant surgeon in the regiment of New York volunteers. They were among the first who subdivided fifty vara lots, and they were soon classed among the most prosperous and wealthy men of San Francisco. Colonel Stevenson was the first to erect and finish a dwelling house with lath and plaster, and among the first to erect buildings on piles on what at that time (1849-50) was considered the bay. In 1850 Colonel Stevenson purchased the interest of Dr. Parker in their large estate, but, in the spring of the following year when the money pressure became very severe, he was obliged to assign all his property for payment of his debts. The property was sold at an immense sacrifice, but Colonel Stevenson was honorably determined that no man should lose a dollar through him. As a respected member of the California Pioneers he annually meets his friends on New Year's Day, and receives from them the hearty assurance of their respect and the heart spoken hope, that he will live to see many happy returns of his natal day.

### A Popular Native Son.

In another part of THE GOLDEN WEST will be found the advertisement of the "To-Kalon" vineyards, cellars and distilleries, property of H. W. Crabb of "To-Kalon" Oakville, Napa Co., Cal.

"To-Kalon" is famous throughout the civilized world for the purity and high standing of its wines and brandies. All wines and brandies sold under the "To-Kalon" trademark, are produced by Mr. Crabb, and are guaranteed pure and as represented. Mr. Crabb has had over thirty years experience in making, blending and handling wines, and is probably the best wine expert in America.

Seeing the necessity of having a market in California, Mr. Crabb opened an agency here in San Francisco. Most men in his position would have thought proper to place the sale of his wines—more than a million gallons per year—in old experienced hands. Not so Mr. Crabb. A short time since we heard him remark while conversing on the subject, "I am an old Californian, a Pioneer, my products are Californian and for my agent I have a young man who is the son of a veteran of the Mexican war and pioneer, and is himself one of the most popular Native Sons in California and a member of California Parlor, No. 1. He was born here in San Francisco, and though but twenty-six years of age is a thorough business man with much experience in my wines." We can verify Mr. Crabb's statement regarding James L. Davis, his agent. For a number of years we have known James personally, and can give him no higher compliment when we say he is a popular Native Son.

J. S. SWAN

M. STEIN

Swan the Painter  
759  
MARKET ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.



# THE PARK BAND,

Formerly the 2nd Artillery Regiment Band.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORCHESTRA OR STRING MUSIC.

The name of the Park Band on an invitation guarantees the best music that can be obtained.

**Reed and Brass Music Furnished for all Occasions.**

Having the best orchestra ever organized on this Coast, we respectfully ask your patronage, and guarantee satisfaction. Any number of pieces furnished.

We are constantly receiving the latest music direct from London, Paris, Berlin, New York and Boston. We respectfully refer you to our Concerts in the Park for the last five years.

PRICES ACCORDING TO HOURS ENGAGED.

Office, Room 138, PHELAN BUILDING.

J. J. MATHESON, Business Manager.

1849.

1839

# "THE PIONEER"



22 Fourth Street,  
PIONEER BUILDING.

SAN FRANCISCO.

**J. E. RICHARDS & CO.**

Importers, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

♦ Fine Foreign Wines and Liquors ♦

All kinds of California Wines by the Case or Bottle.

OUR WHISKIES ARE STRAIGHT TWO-STAMP, WARRANTED.

## A Remarkable Cure

BY

**C. H. WEBB'S HÆMONY.**

STOCKTON, CAL., April 18th, 1890.

DR. C. H. WEBB, 40 O'Farrell St. S. F.,

DEAR SIR:

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last seven years, and I have tried many remedies, but none of them have given me the relief afforded by C. H. WEBB'S HÆMONY. This medicine was recommended to me by Hon. A. Van R. Patterson, Judge of the Supreme Court. I have used only one bottle and a half, and at present I am entirely free from all aches and pains for the first time in seven years. I have great confidence in the value of this great remedy, and cheerfully recommend it to all fellow sufferers.

Gratefully Yours,

WILLIAM CRANDALL,

Deputy Sheriff of San Joaquin Co., Cal.

Be sure that you get C. H. WEBB'S HÆMONY with spider web and spider, as trade mark, on every bottle; all others are base imitations. \$1.00 per bottle, six for \$5.00. Medicine sent C. O. D. to all parts of the world. For sale by all druggists.

**JOSEPH PESCIA, M. D.**

611 Washington St.

Office Hours, From 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

Telephone 371.

## NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues, of Newspapers.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, WITH their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING MORE than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING MORE than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS COVERING every town of over 5,000 population, and every important county seat.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

STATE COMBINATIONS OF DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN WHICH TO advertise every section of the country; being a choice selection, made up with great care, guided by long experience.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A COMPLETE LIST OF all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

NINE BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING FOR EXPERIMENTORS.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS in many principal cities and towns, a list which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

CLASS JOURNALS. AN EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE of the very best.

6,652 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, IN WHICH ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted for \$46.85 a line and appear in the whole lot—more than one-half of all the American Weeklies.

Book sent to any address for **Thirty Cents.**  
GEC. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

**DR. JORDAN & CO'S.**

## MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,

751 Market St., S. F.

Open for Ladies and Gentlemen Daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents. Catalogue free.

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid diseases.

Private Office, 211 GEARY ST.

Treatment personally or by letter on loss of manhood, genital weakness, and all diseases of men.

SEND FOR BOOK



## NEVILLE & CO.,

The LARGEST DEALERS on the Pacific Coast in all kinds of

## Bunting, Flags, Flag Poles.

We make the accepted Bunting Bear Flag of the N. S. G. W. for use in the Celebration.

The Best Material and Workmanship. We solicit your Correspondence.

27-29-31-33 CALIFORNIA ST., and 16-26 DAVIS ST.

San Francisco, Cal.

## HEADQUARTERS

—FOR OFFICIAL—

### Badges, Pins, Buttons and Souvenirs

—OF THE—

### NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

—FOR THE—

### ADMISSION DAY CELEBRATION.

## WILLIAM SCHEPPLER,

1071 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.



Wear the World-Renowned Maggioni-Francesco Glove.

PERFECTION OF FIT.

—Sold Exclusively by—

**SONNENBERG & CO.,**  
**906 MARKET STREET,**

Near Stockton,

Opposite Flood Building,

San Francisco.

**HEALD'S**

Short-hand, Type-writing, Telegraphy, Book-keeping, both single and double entry. English Branches, Modern Languages, and everything pertaining to a business education for **\$75.**



**BUSINESS COLLEGE.**

**24 POST ST.**

San Francisco, Cal.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**

On the European Plan.



Montgomery Ave. and Kearny Sts., S. F. Cal.

Changed hands. \$40,000 expended in altering the building. New plumbing, NEW CARPETS, NEW FURNITURE, NEW BEDDING, and First-Class Restaurant at Popular Prices, making it to-day the BEST HOTEL in San Francisco. 200 Rooms, light and sunny, from 50 cents upward. Cars from the Ferries and Railroads pass the door. EDWARD HOLLAND, Prop.

J. D. GALL.

J. P. DUNNE.

**"THE RESORT"**

None but the Very Best

+ Wines, Liquors and Cigars +

Kept on Hand.

No. 1 Stockton St., Corner of Ellis.

**NEW CITY HALL EXCHANGE.**  
**1342 MARKET STREET,**

Opp. Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. FRISCH, of Mission Parlor, No. 38. Prop.

—ONLY THE FINEST—

- - Wines, Liquors and Cigars - -

KEPT IN STOCK.

FRESH LAGER ALWAYS ON DRAUGHT.

ON TOP OF ALL.

**THE PAWNEE INDIAN REMEDIES.**

ALL ROOTS AND HERBS!

PAWNEE INDIAN—TOO RE—For the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys.

PAWNEE INDIAN—PAIN BALM—For all aches or pains—instantaneous cure.

PAWNEE INDIAN—COUGH BALM—For coughs or colds—relief for asthma.

PAWNEE INDIAN—WORM DESTROYER—Expulsion of all kinds of worms.

PAWNEE INDIAN—MAGIC SALVE—For all sores, cuts, burns, etc.

Ask your Druggist for the PAWNEE INDIAN REMEDIES. If they haven't got them, tell them to send at once to any San Francisco wholesaler, or to

Headquarters, 107 Seventh Street, San Francisco, Cal.